The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Fires are raging in the woods in many parts of Michigan.

—Large fires are burning in the Catskill Mountains, near Woodstock.

—The weather was hot in New York yesterday. At midday the thermometer marked 94 degrees.

—The dwelling of James C. Cholershade at College Hill, Cincinnati, was burned on Sunday. Loss $20,000.

—Doud Linton, one of the retired business men of Cincinnati, has donated one hundred thousand dollars to the Cincinnati Bethel.

—The court of inquiry in the case of General O. O. Howard has closed its labors. Their findings honorably acquit General Howard on every charge.

—A dispatch from Tuscan says thirty of Cochize's Indians are on a raid into Mexico and had killed two men and captured stock near Tarranta.

—The bill heretofore reported from the Committee on Ways and Means repealing all moiety acts will be taken up for consideration on Tuesday a week.

—The *Standard* office at Schuylerville, N. Y., was entered last Friday night and wrecked, forms and all. The paper was opposed to the liquor interest.

—The five story brick chair and furniture warehouse of Gea, Beck & Holte, in Baltimore, was completely burned on Saturday night. Loss between $65,000 and $75,000.

—Large fires are raging in the woods on the line of the Lake Superior Railroad at North Branch and Pine City. Fires are also reported on the line of the West Wisconsin Railway.

—The mistery concerning the sudden disappearance of Henry Young, a well known trader and wheat buyer of Chaska, Minn., is partially cleared up. His body was found in the Minnesota river.

—In East Freetown, Mass., on Saturday, four children at play in Gideon Reynolds' barn, set the building on fire, and his daughter, aged four, and a daughter of Wm. Reynolds, aged two, were burned to death.

—Large fires have been raging in the woods around Bothwell, Canada. A large quantity of timber, etc., has been destroyed and about 1,500 cords of wood burned at Harris' siding, on the Great Western Railway.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will ask the Senate Committee on Appropriations to reinstate a number of clerks in his bureau, put ut by the House, which reduced his force about one-seventh of the present number.

—The theatrical managers of New York city have combined to contest the legality of the legislative act passed in 1872, requiring the payment of a license fee into the treasury of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

—C. A. Haynes, a colored mail agent, charged with robbing the mail, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court in Washington, and was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. He is a brother of the Secretary of State of South Carolina, who was in court.

—Statistician of the Department of Agriculture Dodge has left Washington for the purpose of attending the National Agricultural Congress, which opens on Wednesday at Atlanta, and also with the intention of making certain statistical investigations in the South.

—The eastern bound morning train on the Washington City & Virginia Midland Railroad ran off the track on Saturday morning, near the Rockford depot. The Engineer, two conductors, the baggage master and three passengers were injured.—one conductor seriously.

—About three weeks ago Miss Maggie Jane Watson, a respectable young lady of Oquawka, Ill., suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. Her body was found floating in the river on Saturday. From appearances she was murdered and thrown into the river near where she was found. Her head shows that she was struck twice with a heavy instrument.

—The House Committee on Postoffices and Postraods have agreed to recommend the enactment of a law which shall require prepayment of postage on all newspapers and other printed matter. The bill will provide for the prepayment of postage by the pound, probably at the rate of two cents per pound for newspapers and periodicals mailed regularly by publishers, who can thus put up and prepay large packages without the trouble of separately stamping publications destined for the same postoffice.

NELSONVILLE, O.

A Reign of Terror—Rioting by Striking Coal Miners.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—The *Enquirer's* special from Lancaster says that last night Nelsonville, Athens county, experienced a reign of terror on account of the strike of the coal miners. The Union miners drove the citizens off the streets and severely beat a large number of non Union miners. The store house of the late Troy Works was set on fire twice. McClung's residence was set on fire once. The flames in all cases were extinguished. The tumult of alarm and confusion continued all night, this morning ripened into a riot, in which James Ederton, R. T. Myers and John Woodward were shot and mortally wounded. Ederton has since died. The shooting began between Myers and Ederton, each shooting the other. Myers' brother shot Woodward. A railroad train went to Athens for help, and five men have been arrested.

CREMATION.

"Roast or Boiled."

The United States, whose area is not far from 3,000,000 miles, is evidently to small too bury its dead; therefore 1st us reduce our departed friends to ashes, and let us utilize these ashes by spreading them over our waste and somewhat unproductive lands. So say the more ardent friends of cremation. Why not? Are we not taught that unto dust we shall return? To be sure, it is not so poetical to be blown hither and yon by the winds, nor so restful to those who, weary of life, sometimes look forward to a quiet slumber under the daisies; but what has this age to do with sentiment? And cremation would have its compensations.

Imagine the pious care with which one would scatter the well-burnt ashes of his mother-in-law, for instance, over brambles and thorns, sharp stones and waste places innumerable. Pleasant, also, would be the sight of the low, hanging clouds of "cremation" smoke, especially in dog days, all about our cities and towns; comfortable the thought that we, like many of our plans, may end in smoke. How delicious, too, the inhaling of these precious vapors; a whiff of Sally Ann, or a breath of Peter Isaac. In those days shall opium and tobacco be at a discount, and ashes at a premium. How shall these be obtained? Funerals are costly, mourning is very dear; let us have something sensible and economical. I live in the rural districts, and it seems to me that something like our big Union cheese factories would do nicely. So many relatives, so much per cent. of ashes, and where one is blessed with more country cousins than land, there might, eventually, be a little margin for profit. In time, people might have their own private smoke houses and save transportation charges.

In these days, table talk may be something in this wise: "Try a little of the cabbage. It is very loose-headed, but then Jock never had any brains. How juicy these tomatoes are! Grandpa was so fat, you know! Mehitable makes very bitter cucumbers. But what else could you expect from an old maid? They are only fit for wormwood and rue, anyway."

But this is only a limited view of the subject. I have thought of another use for our departed dear ones. Why not convert their ashes into soap? Soft, hard, bar, cake, washing, toilet, according to the demand in market. The smoke or ash house might have a name, where we could speedily convert our oleaginous friends into their native element. Those who had more fibre and bone could, perhaps, be more profitably reduced to ashes and then made into rye. How often does a lean husband possess a spouse of solid worth in weights and measures, and vice versa. How poetical might they thus mingle in soft soap; perhaps more harmoniously than in life, and so, even in death, be not divided.

How touching the sight of a lover brushing his teeth with a bit of Araminta, made into verbena or heliotrope toilet soap, with her picture stamped on one side and a verse of eulogistic poetry on the other. How pleasant for the fourth or fifth wife to have her predecessors safely barrelled in the cellar, or boxed in the dry pantry—dry soap being most profitable. In those days, we may hope people will be estimated at their true value, thus: "Betsy Baker, fifteen cents a pound; John Smith (there is so much of him), ten cents a gallon." We can fancy how Aldermen and other city fathers may at last be useful. But broken-down preachers will be of little account.

On going to pay a ceremonious visit in cremation times, we may expect to be told, occasionally, that the lady of the house is engaged. "Dear mother is just simmering beautifully, and she must watch the kettle to keep the old lady from boiling over, and grease is so high, now." Or a widower may be doing up specimen cakes of his first companion to send around among the eligible widows and spinsters of the neighborhood. No trouble, then, about premature burials or suspicious deaths.

For the sake of distinction, criminals and old folks might be burnt or boiled alive. In fact, there is no end to the beauties and refinement of the new method. And yet it can be reduced to a mere soup-house question: "Roast or boiled?"—*Boston Globe.*

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

Conference to Settle the Arkansas Difficulty.

A Plan Agreed Upon by the Friends of Both Parties.

The Proposition Accepted by Brooks, but Declined by Baxter.

Bogus Interviews with the President.

Secretary Robeson and the Pacific Mail Subsidy.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1874.

The Arkansas Difficulty.

The representatives and attorneys of the contesting parties in Arkansas, consisting of Senators Clayton and Dorsey and Representatives Hynes, Hodge and Snyder and ex-Senator Rice on the part of Brooks, and Representative Wilshire, Judge Lowe and Secretary of State Johnson on the part of Baxter have been in consultation nearly all day, and up to midnight to-night, in their effort to compromise the difficulties in that State and to prevent the further effusion of blood. Much difficulty was experienced in reaching a conclusion on the basis of a compromise, and the situation, with all its attending circumstances, was freely discussed. The first consultation took place in the office of the Attorney General, and the gentlemen present submitted their views to Judge Williams very fully, and were anxious to receive an expression of opinion from him on the several points that entered into the discussion. At a late hour this afternoon and before any adjustment had been agreed upon, the session was adjourned, and the representatives of the contestants made an arrangement to perfect their plan and meet the Attorney General at his private residence at eleven o'clock to-night, with the result of their negotiations. The meeting took place in accordance therewith, and after a discussion of many points which lasted for one hour, the following plan of settling the political difficulties in Arkansas was agreed on and telegraphed at one o'clock this morning to Brooks and Baxter, for their acceptance:

AGREEMENT.

It is agreed, this May 9th, 1874, at Washington, D. C., between the respective attorneys and agents of Joseph Brooks and Elisha Baxter, claimants for the office of Governor of the State of Arkansas, that, on account of the conflicting claims of the parties and a division of sentiment among the people of said State, the Legislature of the State shall be called by said Brooks and Baxter, to meet in extra session on the fourth Monday in May, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the usual place of meeting in the State House, each to put a separate call forthwith for that purpose, and the Legislature so called shall be permitted to meet without molestation or hindrance by either of said parties or their adherents; that they shall receive and entertain a communication from Brooks, setting forth specifically the ground for his claim to the office of Governor, as well as his reasons for contesting Baxter's rights thereto; that they shall investigate the facts and allegations so set forth by Brooks, and such investigation shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, giving to both parties a full and fair hearing upon such competent and relevant testimony as either party may offer; that the Legislature shall determine in the manner provided by law which of the contestants received, at the November election, in 1872, a majority of the legal votes, and declare the result, and the parties shall abide by that action. Brooks and Baxter shall each relieve from duty and send home all his troops, retaining only as many as each may think necessary as a body guard at Little Rock, not exceeding one company. All warlike demonstrations are to forthwith cease, and both parties to keep absolute peace and refrain from any interference with each other or their adherents until the contest is finally decided by the Legislature, or the National Government has taken action thereon; that until the determination by the General Assembly as to who was legally elected Governor in the contest to be made before that body by Joseph Brooks, the question as to which of the contestants has a legal right to exercise the functions of the office of Governor may, at his discretion, be determined by the President on applications hereto before made to him by the respective contestants; that the Legislature shall receive from each claimant to the office such communications as either may send to it until the contest for the office is finally decided by the General Assembly.

I submit the foregoing plan of adjusting the difficulties in Arkansas to the respective claimants of the office of Governor, if having been agreed to by all their friends and attorneys here, subject to approval, and I have to say that the President earnestly desires its adoption by both parties. GEO. H. WILLIAMS,

Attorney General.

During the progress of the consultation the President was advised by the Attorney General that the representatives of the two factions were holding a meeting with the hope of effecting a compromise, and responded in a note, in which he expressed a sincere hope that the result of the meeting would be the adoption of a plan to harmonize their differences which could be endorsed by the Attorney General, and thus end the contest. It seems to be very well understood that if the agreement as sent to Little Rock is entered into in good faith, and that afterwards any of its provisions are violated, the Attorney General will ask the President to take the matter in hand and dispose of it.

Among the suggestions made at the conference with the Attorney General to-night was one that an officer of national reputation, who would reflect the views of the administration, should be sent to Little Rock to exercise a general supervision and moral influence there.

Ship Launching Excursion.

John Roach, of ship building notoriety, is here getting up another Congressional excursion to Chester, Pennsylvania, to witness the launching of another vessel. Wines and liquors in abundance are promised at the train and grounds. It remains to be seen whether Congress will again be enticed away from its duties by this bait thrown out in the interest of the Pacific Mail subsidy.

The Distribution of Clerks.

The bill to distribute the appointment of clerks in the Government Departments, of the several districts in the country, each receiving its proportionate share, will not pass this session. It is before the Civil Service Committee, who are loth to take it up, believing that the Committee will not have a chance to report again this session.

Pension Cases.

Thousands of pension cases for arrears of pay are before Congress, but the Pension Committees find that while they are meritorious claims in a large number of instances they do not come within existing laws and the committees are compelled to make adverse reports upon such applications.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1874.

Internal Revenue Receipts

The receipts of internal revenue thus far for the fiscal year are $36,000,000, leaving $14,000,000 to be received during the remainder of this month and June to reach the estimate made by the commissioner of $100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending with June. The receipts since the 1st of May have been $8,000,000. For the month of May, 1873, they were $12,355,000. May is the heaviest month in the year, when special taxes are paid. It is estimated that the receipts for the present May will be $10,000,000.

Correspondence on Arkansas Affairs.

The following telegrams were received here to night in response to dispatches sent to Arkansas conveying the plan of adjustment for the pending trouble there:

LITTLE ROCK, May 9.—To Hon. Geo. H. Williams, Attorney General of the United States—Sir: Yours of this date, submitting a proposition for the settlement of the trouble in Arkansas, is received and fully considered. A similar proposition in all respects, except so far as relates to a joint call of the Legislature, was submitted by me some two weeks since and rejected by Brooks. I cannot consent to anything that will in whole or part recognize Brooks as Governor. Either I am Governor or I am not Governor. The Legislature that has been called together for the 11th of this month. The members are daily assembling, with nearly a quorum present now. With the belief that they will receive the protection of the General Government in their meeting and deliberations, I could not lawfully disperse them if I would, nor have I any means of compelling a Legislature that might be convened under a joint call to conform to the terms proposed. The Legislature might as well meet now and act under my call, because it might not return two weeks hence, and in the meantime we are in confusion, with no recognized Governor and in a state of war. To dispose of all these matters, I have called the Legislature for the 11th inst., under the conviction that it would assemble and be protected by the General Government. I now renew my appeal to the President to protect the Legislature now called. If the Legislature meets now the question may be submitted to it fairly, and I will abide its decision fully. I am, therefore, constrained to decline the terms proposed.

[Signed] ELISHA BAXTER,
Governor of Arkansas.

BARING CROSS, Ark., May 10.—To Attorney General Williams, Washington, D. C.—Your dispatch submitting a proposition to submit the question of who was elected Governor and to refrain from warlike demonstrations until the contest is finally decided by the Legislature of the National Government, as proposed in your dispatch, is accepted. My claims to the Governorship of Arkansas have been adjudged in the Circuit Court and the right to exercise the office declared by the Supreme Court in a proceeding where the main question at issue was Who is the Governor of Arkansas? I feel so confident of my election and the justice of my claims that I am willing to submit the question to any other tribunals you have named, and cacefully abide their determination, at all times asserting that the only tribunal that can have or has the right to construe the Constitution is the Supreme Court as the State, which in its late decision in the case of Brooks against Page determined that the Circuit Court had both the power and jurisdiction to adjudicate my right to the office.

(Signed) JOS. BROOKS,
Governor of Arkansas.

These dispatches will be submitted to the President by the Attorney General.

Bogus Interviews with the President.

President Grant has of late been subjected to the unusual misfortune of self-constituted chroniclers of his views on financial and other prominent measures before Congress. Purported interviews with him bearing upon these subjects have quite recently been published in a Baltimore and Pittsburgh paper. From these statements it appears that the President had unbosomed himself to the correspondent, talked freely on matters of state and great financial questions, disclosing with the utmost *sang froid* matters that he would not confide to one of his Cabinet. These published statements, put forth as emanating from the President, are bogus in every sense of the word. They are the imaginations merely of Bohemian hangers-on about the White House, who, failing in their attempts to draw out the Private Secretary of the President, the clerks on duty, or Senators and Representatives who have seen the President, became determined to publish an interview with the President anyhow without the least basis of a single fact, and reckless in statement generally. They contain nothing reflecting on the President's ideas on these questions of public policy, and no reliance should be placed in them.

Secretary Robeson and the Pacific Mail Subsidy.

There is some little wonder manifested here in Congressional circles to know what induces the Secretary of the Navy to voluntarily come forth in the interest of the Pacific Mail subsidy, and to champion that especial point before the committee having the subject before them. Shipbuilder John Roach, because he built some of the company's ships, continues in their service here as lobby agent. His influence at the Navy Department is potential. These excursions to Chester, Pa., given for the benefit of Congress and the paid agents in the lobby of the companies, are getting to be a nuisance, and it is about time that Congress put the seal of its condemnation upon these efforts to give a subsidy of a $1,000,000 to a company that has no claim to a dollar of it under the contracts which they entered into with the Government, and which the company violated.

Mosby's Privileges.

Gen. Mosby, of rebel army guerilla fame, appears on the floor of the House, and to the just indignation of Union army officers and wounded soldiers as well as many others who are more entitled to the privileges of the floor than this bushwhacker, but who cannot gain admittance under any consideration.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Letter from Senator Morton on the Vetoed Finance Bill.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9.—The following is a summary of the letter published in this morning's *Journal* from Senator Morton:

There appears to be a misapprehension in a portion of the press in regard to the provisions of the finance bill which lately passed the two houses of Congress, but from which the President withheld his approval. The bill is criticized as if it authorized a new emission of United States notes, which would increase the difficulty of returning to specie payments, and thereby involve a breach of the national faith pledged for the redemption of those notes in coin. The first section of the bill, and the only one which relates to United States notes, is in these words: "The maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at four hundred million dollars." Reference is then made to the acts of June 30, 1864, April 12, 1866, and March 4, 1868, to show the effect of this proviso. The right of the Secretary to reissue any part of the forty-four millions or to increase the circulation of these notes above three hundred and fifty-six millions has been continually denied by many lawyers in Congress and out of it, and a large portion of the people. This amount, it is said to be free from doubt. At the last session of Congress a minority of the Finance Committee of the Senate, through the chairman (Mr. Sherman), reported to the Senate for its adoption the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate, the Secretary of the Treasury has not the power under the existing laws, to issue United States notes for any portion of the forty-four million dollars retired and canceled under the several laws."

On that subject my first impression had been against the existence of the power, but on further examination I thought it fairly deducible from a comparison of statistics, and personally urged upon the President and Secretary the free use of the

Forty-four Million Reserve

to check the progress of the panic and alleviate its disasters. In his veto message, and in his letter to Messrs. Claflin & Anthony of the 28th of September last, the President treats the forty-four millions as being an existing reserve sum of money already in the Treasury, as much so as a like sum received from taxes, to be used at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for certain purposes. In regards the maximum amount of United States notes as $400,000,000, and treats the $44,000,000 as in actual existence. The first section of the bill declares the law to be what the President and Secretary have assumed it to be. It does not authorize

Maximum Amount of United States Notes

shall be $400,000,000, that is, the amount beyond which the issue shall not be extended. The other section of the bill authorizes an increase of the bank note circulation to the amount of $46,000,000, to be distributed among the States having less than their proportion upon the basis of the act of 1865, the new banks to be established upon the terms, liabilities and restrictions imposed upon existing banks being required to secure their bills by deposit of bonds, receive them in United States notes upon demand over their own counters or in one of the redemption cities, and with the additional restriction that all banks, old and new, shall keep one-fourth of the coin interest they receive upon their bonds deposited for the security of their notes.

This provision looked forward, and was the first step taken in that direction by Congress. The $46,000,000 provided for came fully

$30,000,000 Short of Equalizing the Distribution

among the States upon the basis of the act of 1865. Under that act the New England States were entitled to less than $40,000,000, but received $310,000,000, and the other Eastern States had an excess of nearly $12,000,000.

Most of the friends of the bill desired

Free Banking,

that is, the restriction taken off as to the amount and locality of the circulation of national banks, so that people should be left free in every part of the United States to establish national banks wherever and whenever their local wants and necessities demanded them.

The Purpose of This Letter

is not to enter into any defense of the second section of the bill, but to relieve a misapprehension that appears to prevail in regard to the first. Whether the volume of currency is sufficient for the business of the country is a question of fact, about which men may honestly differ. During the four years preceding the panic there had been an actual contraction of the currency, and a much larger comparative contraction resulting from the growth of population and business. A majority of Congress were of the opinion that to produce a restoration of confidence, a speedy revival of business and a return to the prosperity which was so suddenly destroyed by the panic, some addition should be made to the volume of the currency. That the bill which has failed to become a law would have produced some contraction is undoubtedly true, but it would have been almost entirely in the stock market in New York. It is a well understood fact that the reserves of the Western and Southern banks kept in New York have been loaned by the New York banks almost exclusively upon call to dealers in stocks, and have thus contributed to stimulate

Unwholesome Speculation,

and have been of very little benefit to the mercantile and manufacturing community. The evil resulting from this fact was strikingly illustrated during the panic last fall. The stock holders who had borrowed the money were not able to repay the New York banks, and they in turn were unable to pay the country banks, for which the money had been received, and thus the disaster of the panic was greatly aggravated. This bill in effect required the banks outside of the redemption cities to keep three-fourths of their reserve at home, and would have withdrawn some millions from the stock markets in New York, which would strengthen the banks to which they belonged, and would have produced contraction in a quarter where it is pretty well understood that contraction would do no harm. The act of 1869, to strengthen the public credit, declares that the United States solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. In the debate upon this bill nobody has denied the character as a binding force of that pledge, but the question as to the practicable period for the performance remains as open as it was upon the day it was passed. Very few members of either House of Congress have agreed upon a method for the resumption of specie payment, while the Government is pledged to redeem the notes.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 9, 1874.

Lease of the A. & G. W. R. R. to the Erie Company.

The lease of the A. & G. W. Road by the Erie Company has been practicably completed, on substantially the following basis: The Atlantic & Great Western road, with its rolling stock and appurtenances, is taken as it stands for a lease of one hundred years, and is to be run by the Erie managers at a total rent of thirty per cent. of the gross receipts. Should the new managers, however, ever succeed in reducing the running expenses below seventy per cent. of the gross receipts, so as to leave a margin of profit between that amount and the thirty per cent. of rent, such margin is to be divided in equal parts between the contracting parties.

Decision in a California Land Case.

The general term of the Supreme Court has given a decision in the great California land case, brought by ex Governor Price of New Jersey against General Erasmus D. Keyes, late of the U. S. army, and Edmund Scott. The decision directs judgment against Keyes and Scott for the full amount, with interest and costs, amounting in all to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The suit was began in 1854.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Great Damage to Shipping at Quebec by Ice.

The Grape Vines in France Injured by Frost

CANADA.

Damage by Breaking up of the Ice at Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 9.—The loss caused by the breaking up of the ice bridge yesterday cannot be less than five hundred thousand dollars. The Dominion Government is the heaviest loser. The Government steamer Napoleon III. had her side stove in and machinery injured, and is full of ice. The steamer David was canted over and otherwise injured. The St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company's steamer Napoleon III. is a total wreck. The Morsey canted over on the pontoon. The Canada and Shandon were but slightly injured. The Quebec and Lower Port Company's steamship Georgia has a hole stove in her side, and is nearly full of water. The steamship Hadji appears to be all right, and is lying on top of a tug boat. The Miriawichi has a portion of her upper works carried away at the beam. Her stern davits and paddle box are broken and her wheel smashed. The Seret has her paddle box and wheel damaged, decks ripped up and otherwise injured, but not seriously. The steamer Castor sunk, and is a total loss. The steamer Royal sunk, and is a total loss. The walking beam of the steamer Providence was broken in two. The steamer Rescue sunk, and will probably be a total loss. The steamer Conqueror No. 1's wheels are broken. The steamer Belle Chashes' wheels are damaged. The steamer Hector's wheels and upper works are badly broken, and she is filling with water. The schooner Willing is sunk, and will be a total loss. The schooner Hermione is badly damaged.

The ice commenced to pile up at Reche's Cove, then at Hall's booms, where it tore away part of the pier, and at Dennings it carried away the Norwegian bark Harold Harfager, and also sunk the steamers and schooners from there. It bore down on Blair's booms, carrying them away, sinking and damaging all the vessels in the booms and piling some of them on top of the others.

Two Fires in Toronto.

TORONTO, ONT., May 9.—A destructive fire occurred here last night, burning the safe manufactory of John Taylor & Co., Currie's boiler works, and the large wholesale grocery of Smith & Keighley. The stock of Thorn & Parsons, wholesale leather dealers, was saved in a damaged condition.

Shortly after this fire broke out another, originating from a spark from the first, started in George street, in the Ontario Ice House, which was totally destroyed, with two dwelling houses and several sheds adjoining. A quantity of coal was also burned.

SPAIN.

Personal.

MADRID, May 9.—Marshal Serrano is sick.

Carlists Dissolving.

The Carlist forces in the North are dissolving.

Reorganization of the Government.

MADRID, May 10.—The question of reorganization of the Government is the absorbing topic at Madrid at present. Marshal Serrano says he will form a better cabinet than the existing one, but he has deferred consideration of the subject until his health, which is improving, is completely restored.

Death of the Patriarch of the East Indies.

MADRID, May 10.—The Patriarch of the East Indies died here suddenly to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Liberal "Whip."

LONDON, May 10.—William Patrick Adam will succeed Sir Robert Peel as Liberal "Whip."

Obituary.

LONDON, May 11.—6 A. M.— Lieutenant General Sir Arcidale Wilson, knighted for heroic services at the capture of Delphi in 1857, is dead.

Proclamation by Don Carlos.

LONDON, May 11.—A dispatch from Bayonne says Don Carlots has issued a proclamation announcing that he will offer strenuous resistance to the Republican army in the Biscay provinces.

MEXICO.

Climbing the Mountains.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 1.—United States Minister Foster, Mrs. Foster and Secretary Bliss recently ascended the Volcano of Popocatepehl, Foster and Bliss almost reaching the crater. Mrs. Foster reached the cross, several hundred feet above the region of perpetual snow and fourteen thousand feet above the sea, the highest point ever reached by a lady.

FRANCE.

The Vines Injured by Frost.

PARIS, May 10.—Late severe frosts have done considerable damage to the vines throughout the country. It is estimated that the grape crop for the present year will not be above half an average one.

HARRISBURG.

A Dull Day for Legislation—The Preparations for the Army Reunions—The Programme Arranged — Distinguished Visitors Expected — The Governor's Reception.

HARRISBURG, May 9, 1874.

Investigating "Fitz John."

The joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to appoint a court martial to examine the charges against Fitz John Porter passed the Senate and also went through the House.

The following bill passed first reading in the Senate:

Directing the manner in which the Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county shall detail one or more of their Judges to hold the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Allegheny county.

The Reunions.

Great preparations are being made for the Reunions which will occupy the greater part of public attention at Harrisburg the first three days of next week. The programme is as follows:

Monday, May 11.—Reunion of the Ninth Army corps, at three P. M., in the Senate chamber. Reunion of Hartranft's division, at five P. M., in committee rooms 11 and 12. Reunion of the Fifty first regiment, at five P. M., in committee rooms 7 and 8. Banquet of the Ninth Army corps, at nine P. M., at the Lochiel Hotel.

Tuesday, May 12.—Reunion of the Second Army corps, at nine A. M., in the House of Representatives; reunion of the Fifth Army corps, at nine A. M., in the State Library. Reunion of the Sixth Army corps, at nine A. M., in the Senate Chamber. Reunion of the Cavalry corps, at nine A. M., in committee rooms 11 and 12. Reunion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, at nine A. M., in committee rooms 5 and 6.

At a quarter to eleven A. M., the corps, societies and members of the Army of the Potomac, in the order of corps numbers, will assemble on the grounds immediately in front of the Capitol, under the direction of General James W. Latta, to march from that place to the Grand Opera House. Re-union of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in the Grand Opera House. Governor's reception at 8 P. M., at the Executive Mansion. Banquet of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at ten P. M., at the Lochiel Hotel.

Wednesday, May 13.—Meeting of the Council of the Administration of Capitol, under Army of the Republic at nine o'clock A. M., in the G. A. R. Hall, in College block. Meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at eleven o'clock A. M., in the Grand Opera House. Banquet of the Grand Army of the Republic at nine o'clock P. M., at the Lochiel Hotel.

Among the prominent guests to be present are President U. S. Grant, A. E. Burnsides, W. S. Hancock, Robert Patterson, Abner D. Doubleday, W. W. Belknap, O. E. Babcock, S. P. Heintzelman, G. K. Warren, John A. Logan, S. D. Sturgis, C. B. Wilcox, William H. French, Edward W. Hincks, Geo. K. Parke, Robert B. Potter, F. H. Sheridan, J. McDowell, Charles Devens, S. G. Griffin, E. Ferrero, John Newton, John C. Robinson (Lieutenant Governor of New York), Admiral William F. Reynolds and Hon. C. Delano.

President Grant and other Washington guests will leave Washington on Monday evening by special train.

Harrisburg is putting on its gayest garb. The streets leading to the railroad depot are handsomely decorated with arches sprung from one side of the street to the other, covered with evergreen, that one over the main street nearest the depot, bearing the word "Welcome" in large letters. The one near the Lochiel Hotel is a double arch having supports at the four corners of the street. In the centre on the top is a platform about six feet square upon which is a small camp tent with the liberty pole through the centre. The arch at the corner of the Capitol grounds and the Opera House is also a double one, handsomely draped. The workmen have been engaged all week on them, and for neatness and general handsome appearance they are pronounced the finest ever erected for such occasion.

The principal oration was to have been delivered by Gen McCalmont, but the sudden death of that gentleman has compelled a change. The Governor's private Secretary, A. Wilson Norris, has been selected to fill the vacancy.

The day of final adjournment being fixed for next Thursday, it was found impossible to give the distinguished warriors either the hall of the House or Senate Chamber, but a far better and much more satisfactory arrangement has been made by securing the Grand Opera House.

It is not known exactly who will get the President, but his quarters will be either in the State Mansion, with Governor Hartranft, or in the elegant residence of Don Cameron, where he stopped the last time he was here.

General Sherman will remain but one day, as he has an engagement in Ohio that he cannot but fulfill.

Another "Levee."

Another levee or reception will be held on Tuesday evening at the Executive Mansion, and a brilliant occasion is anticipated. These receptions have been particularly enjoyable under the management of Gov. Hartranft and his estimable consort, but the presence of the military officers will render this one especially brilliant.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1874.

HOUSE.

Foreign Convicts.

Mr. COX offered a resolution asking the President to communicate any correspondence between the State Department and other Governments as to the sending of foreign convicts on these shores, what legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent such outrages. Adopted.

Pacific Railroads.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported a bill providing for the collection of moneys due the United States by the Pacific Railroad Companies. Ordered print and recommitted.

It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to require the payment of the amount due the United States under the clause directing five per cent. of the net earnings of the companies to be paid to the Governments, and if not paid, it directs the Attorney General to institute necessary suits and proceedings for recovery, and to prosecute the same with all convenient dispatch to a final determination.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

The House at 11:30 o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Poland in the chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill.

In the course of the discussion of the Indian question Mr. ELDRIDGE opposed the amendment requiring certain tribes to be put upon a reservation.

Remarks were made by Messrs Hawley and Niblack in favor of placing the Indians under military control; and by Mr. Parker (Mo.) against it. The proposition offered by Mr. Beck, requiring vouchers for Indian supplies, &c., to be submitted to the executive committee of the Indian Peace Commission gave rise to some lively discussion.

Mr. BECK withdrew his proposition.

At last the bill was got through in Committee of Whole and reported to the House.

Adjourned.

—Don Piatt has entered suit against Mortimer D. Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, for an alleged libel recently published in the Zanesville *Courier*, charging Piatt with black-mailing and with manufacturing what he claims to be false. Piatt claims $20,000 damages.

☞ For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches See Fourth Page.

Samson Oil.

This oil (deriving its name from Samson, meaning strength) is one of the most speedy cures for Rheumatism ever offered to the public, and no medicine, it appears, has ever gained so flattering a reputation in as short a time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Are now offering a complete and

Attractive Stock!

Black Silks,
Fancy Silks,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Muslins,
Prints, &c.,

AT EXCEEDINGLY

LOW PRICES.

Cor. 4th Avenue & Market St.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

PENN BANK

Pittsburgh, at the close of business, Saturday May 9, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$379,031 54
Furniture and fixtures	2,796 13
Current expenses and taxes paid	3,171 01
Due from banks and bankers	77,578 28
Cash	103,399 11
	$586,165 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$213,000 00
Surplus fund	2,884 93
Interest and Exchange	11,855 48
Dividends unpaid	661 25
Deposits	357,558 41
	$586,165 07

The above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. N. RIDDLE, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:

JAMES H. HOPKINS,
D. W. C. LAGROU,
PHILIP REYMER,
Directors.

my11

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Total Funds,

(GOLD).

$13,234,425.

Fire Assets,

(GOLD).

1720 $5,064,000.

Geo. W. Dean, Agent,

37 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CHAUTAUQUA

LAKE ICE CO.,

Office, 20th and R. R. Streets.

PRICE LIST FOR 1874.

8 lbs. per day, 7 del. $1.00, 6 del. $ 90
10 lbs. per day, 7 del. $1.30, 6 del. 1 20
20 lbs. per day, 7 del. $1.75, 6 del. 1 55
20 lbs. per day, 7 deliveries per week 2 50
25 " " " " 3 00
30 " " " " 3 50
40 to 100 lbs per day, per cwt. 1 50
100 to 500 " " 1 25

A liberal reduction on larger quantities. Orders must be in writing. By order of the Board,

A. HERSPERGER, Supt.

my7:1082

Wm. B. Hays & Son,

PORK PACKERS,

Bacon, Mess Pork, Dried Beef

Lard, Lard Oil, Carbon Oils

Curers of the Celebrated

Star Anchor Brand Extra Sugar Cured Hams

281 AND 283 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the petition of JOHN F. MCKENNY for a discharge under the Insolvent Laws, has been presented to and filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pa., at No. 748, June Term, 1874, and the Court has fixed Monday, June 1st, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the hearing of said petitioner and his creditors.

JOHN F. MCKENNY, Petitioner.

my11:1071

NOTICE—HAVING BEEN LONG USED to Ship Rigging, will engage to superintend the moving or raising of large machinery or heavy articles of any kind. Can be found at 43 RESACA STREET, Allegheny, or a note left at 119 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, will receive prompt attention.

ap30 CAPT. C. H. COCHRAN.

Use Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure,

167 LIBERTY STREET.

FULL STOCK.

New Shapes! New Decorations! Low Prices!

FINEST ASSORTMENT OF

CHINA, QUEENSWARE AND GLASS

IN THE CITY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The only House in this City that decorates China and Queenware to order.

169 SMITHFIELD STREET,

H. J. FELBER & CO.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business,

MAY 1, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 1,092,179 28
Overdrafts	5,549 32
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	800,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	114,403 11
Due from other National Banks	29,655 32
Due from other Banks and Bankers	20,320 32
Banking House	146,536 19
Other Real Estate	25,000 00
Current Expenses	4,817 10
Taxes Paid	4,852 21
Premiums	20,000 00
Cash Items (including stamps)	6,210 27
Exchanges for Clearing House	43,026 57
Bills of other National Banks	116,312 00
Fractional Currency, (including Nickels)	2,053 00
Legal Tender Notes	244,000 00
	$ 2,684,216 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 800,000 00
Surplus Fund

Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, ... N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, ... D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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By mail, per annum $8 00
Do. for six months 4 00
Do. for three months 2 00
Do. for one month 1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier 15
All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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Clubs of ten 1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1874.

Notice.

The proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE desire to procure the first volume of the GAZETTE beginning July, 1786, or one or more numbers of said first volume, in order to multiply copies of the same by lithography or photography.

Any person who will furnish such copy will be liberally rewarded, or the same will be replaced by photograph copies, as may be preferred.

Address, GAZETTE, Pittsburgh.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅜.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 112⅜.

MINISTER WASHBURNE telegraphs from Paris, declining the portfolio of Secretary of the Treasury.

A REIGN of terror is again reported to exist in Cuba. Can our Government not do something to stop these atrocities?

WE are indebted to Representative John C. Newmyer for a copy of the Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this State for 1873.

THE GAZETTE made mention, the day after Bayard Taylor's letter appeared describing the African dwarfs he saw in Cairo, that Du Chaillu had discovered, years since, this very tribe of dwarfs. The New York press now confirm this statement.

THE army re-union at Harrisburg, which commences to-day, promises to be a grand affair. The many extra occurrences which will take place at the State capital during the week, will give the Legislature an opportunity to wind up its session in a blaze of glory.

WE incline to think the proposition of the *Post* that one good avenue, eighty feet wide,—from Soho up, is better than the present Fifth and Forbes avenues. There is a tendency to slip along the hill, the end of which cannot be predicted, if Forbes avenue cut is made.

THE several newspaper reports, relative to assessments, millage, taxes to be raised, salaries of city and county, and the like, are so mixed and unreliable that we warn the people against accepting any of the figures given. We will give a full and correct statement within a few days.

JUDGING from the evidence elicited thus far, the case against Professor Swing, at Chicago, has no bottom to it. Even the witnesses for the prosecution failed to sustain the charges made. The whole case appears to have been made up from rumors and reports, none of which would bear the test of careful examination.

THE Arkansas broil, to use an Irishism, grows more embroiled. The captured Judges managed to escape, or were released,—which is not certain,—but they gained the security and dignity of their Court, and forthwith proceed to decide against Baxter, their presumed captor. This mixes the affair so completely that President, Cabinet, and every one else is bewildered over that wonderful fight.

THE politicians in New York thought they were sufficiently sure of controlling Mayor Havemeyer to invest him with extra power, and in so doing have had their fingers bitten. The Mayor, under this extra power so conferred, has appointed Abraham Disbecker Police Commissioner, in place of Smith, deceased. This is a personal friend of the Mayor, and his selection is a sore disappointment to the politicians.

THE St. Louis *Globe*, in an article on dwellings and buildings in course of erection there, reports fifty-seven one-story and 575 two-story bricks, which are being provided at a cost of $2,308 each. Why can we not have dwellings erected at an equal cost? And if we can, why would it not pay some capitalist to do it, and rent them at figures that would represent ten per cent. of the investment? At this rate rents would be much cheaper than we have them now.

WE ARE gratified to notice the probability that Castellar will be a member of the new Ministry to be formed at Madrid. He is very popular from the recognized purity of his purposes. That he is the ablest of Spanish statesmen hardly admits of doubt. He really managed the "Virginius" difficulty ably and wisely, but could not stand before the gust of Spanish passion that was raised. That he should so soon return to partial power, speaks well for his influence in his country.

THE beautiful weather of the past few days has been particularly agreeable after the long period of rain and mud. We are even glad to notice that it has exerted an inspiring influence on our Street Commissioners, and that workmen are scattered here and there, cleaning the streets. It is also having its influence upon the Soho fill, which will soon be completed, if the injunction applied for does not stop operations. At Soho proper less than a fortnight should complete the work of filling, and enable the car company to lay a temporary track.

THE Arkansas imbroglio seems, at last, in the way of amicable adjustment. Saturday it looked, at one time, as if hostilities were commenced. But at last an arrangement was effected, whereby the entire subject is to be left to the Legislature, the President appointing a Governor *ad interim*. Of course neither of the contending parties will be selected, as this would give the incumbent immense advantage over his competitors. The affair has been disgraceful from the outset, and we hope now that no farther difficulty will be had in settling the matter.

THE following entries are already on the political calendar: May 20, Virginia Farmers' Convention; June 1, Oregon election; June 10, Illinois Independent Convention; June 10, Indiana Reform Convention; June 17, Illinois Republican Convention; June 17, Indiana Republican Convention; June 23, Maine Democratic Convention; June 24, Iowa Anti-monopoly Convention; July 1, Iowa Democratic Convention; July 15, Indiana Democratic Convention; July 15, Ohio Democratic Convention; July 29, Alabama Conservative Convention; August 26, Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

A BILL to establish another Lunatic Asylum, in which the patients shall be treated on the homeopathic system, is proceeding favorably through the House at Harrisburg, but will, we judge, be too late to be acted on by the Senate. We really wish it might pass,—for, at least, two reasons. One is, that such institutions as we now have are densely crowded, and there is an actual necessity for more provision for the insane. The other is, that we believe it will be advantageous to all concerned, if ...ystem of medical treatment were applied to the insane. It has already worked a revolution in general medical practice,—having modified very perceptibly, the old allopathic system of treatment. If it will make a similarly beneficial change in the methods of managing the insane, it will operate to the advantage of an unfortunate class, whose numbers are apparently on the increase.

AS WE introduced the discussion relative to suicide among the Germans in this country, it may not be improper for us to advert to a turn given it by the *Dispatch*, and followed by the *Commercial*. It is that peculiarly atrocious murders are more largely chargeable to Germans than to any other nationality. We have given this phase of the subject some attention, and incline to doubt the correctness of the assumption. We can see a reason why it may be true, yet doubt its correctness, at the same time. The cool, deliberate, phlegmatic temperament of the Germans, leads them to carefully determine on a given line of conduct, and then follow out their purposes with a coolness and completeness, that is disturbed by no qualms of conscience or fear. Others, as a rule, enter upon a deed of murderous crime under violent impulse, and complete it with nervous haste. Naturally, under these circumstances, murder, as committed by a German, would be so complete as to carry with it an air of deliberation absolutely shocking. Yet we can recall cases of peculiarly horrible murder by persons of other nationalities, and doubt if, as a rule, German murderers are worse than those of other nationalities.

DECORATION DAY.

Preparations for observing this occasion, so full of patriotic memories, are being actively made, in various parts of the country. A movement has started in several States, ours among the rest, to make it a legal holiday. If a particular day can be selected, that shall be uniform from year to year, this may not prove objectionable, although we have doubts of the necessity for this course being pursued. The people will be very apt to observe it as a holiday, without reference to law, and from motives that are entirely commendable and pure. The memory of the services rendered, in the day of need, and of the patriotism of those who sleep in soldiers' graves, is enough to inspire, so long as the events of the rebellion remain fresh in the minds of the people, a patriotic observance of Memorial Day. The ceremonies and observances with which the occasion is invested will also go far toward attracting the people,—so that from tender associations, patriotic impulses, or motives of curiosity, the day is likely to be observed, for years to come.

We are gratified to know, that in this city and county, the ceremonials will be quite as imposing as on any previous occasion. Arrangements are being rapidly made, and the interest manifested, and announcements made, render it certain that the day will be as generally observed, as at any previous time. This is right and proper. So long as the graves of our soldier dead can be identified, or the memory of their great service is fresh in memory, let there be an ovation to their names and graves. We owe it to ourselves to do it. We owe it to those who are growing up, and to whom all this is an inspiration to patriotism. We owe it to the necessity of maintaining love of country, and pride in soldierly achievement. We know not when other occasions may arise to call for the service of the people in defence of the land. To maintain the proper martial spirit is one of our duties,—and is one of the effects of memorial day observance.

We notice a purpose to decorate, in some localities, the graves of patriot and dead soldiers, alike. Hitherto, we have doubted the wisdom of this. But amnesty and reconciliation have progressed so far, that such deeds wear a different appearance than did they a few years ago. It will now be accepted, rather as a token of reconciliation and forgiveness, than of endorsement of the cause for which they died. In this light we incline to commend it,—for forgiveness should animate us toward those who fought and lost.

RELIGION AND POLITICS IN EUROPE.

Enough has developed, since Disraeli came to power in England, for it to be entirely clear that his will be a strongly Protestant policy, and it is even believed that an alliance has been formed between England, Russia and Germany, against ultramontanism. The Home Rule treatment of Gladstone is partially responsible for this. He had granted concessions to Ireland of so liberal a character, that he had strongly offended the Protestants of Scotland and England; yet when he came to the very class he had favored for support, they joined hands with the Conservatives. Whether this was done as a matter of policy,—from a shrewd forecaste of the tendency of events,—and, therefore, with a purpose of being on the winning side, is as yet uncertain. But in any event, it was a serious error, for it estranged the Liberals, and secured only the suspicion and contempt of the Disraeli Government. Thus this movement has reacted against the Roman Catholic influence in the English Government. Even Gladstone strongly commends the course taken, being at last thoroughly convinced of the bad faith of those served. Both great political parties, in England, have thus been turned against the Papacy.

The singularly unwise policy of the Pope under the lead of the Ultramontanes, has estranged from him every Government in Europe, France excepted, and even there MacMahon has been compelled to a policy of neutrality. Two excommunications against Victor Emmanuel have thoroughly separated that monarch, who holds the very city of the Papacy. If this were not sufficient, the intrigues in progress in France looking to the restoration of Rome to the Pope have led the Italian King to a determined course, and impelled him to alliances with Germany, and possibly Russia. In Spain the Papal influence is unreservedly and openly cast with Don Carlos, thus estranging the Government that has increased chances for permanency with every recurring month. The conflict in Germany continues, and the feeling between the Government and the Papacy is absolutely implacable. The same tendency is manifested in Austria. The slightest effort on the part of the Government to break down the long reign of itamorality, by substituting civil for ecclesiastical marriages, brought such offensive replies from Rome as to thoroughly anger the Government of Francis Joseph. If we add that in Poland the Romish Church has so greatly annoyed the Russian Government as to provoke its hostility, we have the case generally stated.

These great powers exert an influence on the minor Principalities and Kingdoms that is hard to understand in this country. We fully recognize that the struggle in progress is intellectual and moral, rather than of arms and physical power; but it is difficult to observe the moves that are being made by the Papacy, without realizing that it seems to have lost its old-time astuteness and craft. The intellectual and moral victories seem to be continually on the side of its opponents. In Italy, Victor Emmanuel has gained immensely in moral power,—and in every move has triumphed. His success has always meant the lessening of the influence of the Pope,—and even in Rome, the Government can appeal to the popular vote with a certainty of success. The Chambord movement in France was a bungling failure,—and the attempt to coerce the acceptance of Bonapartism promises very little. In Germany, the violence of the Ultramontanes roused the full energy of Bismarck, and so secured defeat. The same may be said of their operations in Austria. And while in Ireland they selected a few Protestants to represent them in their Home Rule movement, yet the operation was so palpably Catholic, that even the Protestants elected wield no influence. And this of itself has done more to make the Disraeli ministry strong in its hold on power, than any other thing evolved from the canvass. The House of Lords is strongly with him, and even the Liberals, with Gladstone at their head, unite with him in this,—that they realize that there is no real affinity between them and the Home Rulers. Who shall predict the final outcome of these several movements?

PERSONAL.

THE Rev. Mrs. Mary Lathrop is said to be the most popular Methodist clergywoman in Baltimore.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS says, in his last letter published: "I am barely able to sit up, and cannot use the pen."

A MONUMENT to the memory of Col. R. A. Smith, a soldier of the Confederate army, has been erected in Dean Cemetery, at Edinburgh, Scotland.

MR. ALFRED SANDISON, second dragoman of the British Embassy in Constantinople, has been promoted to the rank of second Oriental Secretary.

THE ARCHDUCHESS MARIA IMMACULATA, wife of the Archduke Charles Salvator, of Tuscany, has given birth to a daughter. The child was born in Vienna.

PROF. AUSTIN PHELPS, of Andover Theological Seminary, has discovered that out of a list of 646 living Alumni of that institution, only 35 have abandoned the ministry.

MRS. ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS is in very bad health indeed. A trustworthy Washington correspondent says that she is in danger of becoming a confirmed invalid.

COLONEL JOHN HAY, of the New York *Tribune*, and General Viele, of New York, will be present at the unveiling of the Ellsworth monument, at Mechanicsville, N. Y., May 27, and will deliver addresses.

THE late Mr. Robert Freeland, of Gryffe Castle, Bridge of Weir, Scotland, cotton spinner, has bequeathed legacies to religious and charitable institutions and to his servants amounting to upwards of £40,000.

THE two pigmies from Central Africa, of which Bayard Taylor wrote in a recent letter from Egypt to the *Tribune*, have left that country for Italy. The Princess Margherita is much interested in their welfare.

REV. I. S. KALLOCH, a clergyman of Leavenworth, Kan., drew a large crowd to his church a few Sunday nights ago. But then the Rev. Mr. Kalloch had the assistance of the Caroline Richings troupe, who sang in the choir for the occasion only.

IT is thought that the ex-Empress Eugenie will gradually begin to emerge from her self-imposed *etraite* at Chiselhurst, where as yet she seldom stirs out, except to cross the common to the chapel which holds her husband's remains. Her Majesty looked quite herself again when she went to London recently.

IT IS gossipped about that the reason Strakosch got rid of Victor Maurel, the handsome baritone, was because Anna Louise Cary and he were getting too sweet on each other, whereas his (Strakosch's) managerial heart had already marked the fair contralto for his own. But there is a handsome young lawyer, politician and journalist of Maine who has anticipated them both in that matter.

ANOTHER horrible scene in the British royal family. The Duchess of Edinburgh had borrowed the Princess of Wales' crimping irons. In returning them she presented the hot ends to her Royal Highness, who thoughtlessly took hold of them, and then waltzed around with one hand between her knees for several minutes before she could speak. Eye-witnesses of the occurrence express their belief that the days of the Russian Empire are numbered.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Emperor of Russia has been in Stuttgardt since Wednesday last, having gone there to attend the wedding of the Grand Duchess Wjera. He will leave today for England.

THE Irish Home Rulers, members of Parliament, have been blackballed at a ballot for members of the Reform Club, London. One received fifty-one, and the other was favored with forty-two of the polite hints.

THE latest and a rather significant novelty in Paris, is the appearance of apparently genuine five franc pieces, with the imprint of the head of young Napoleon IV., Empereur, on the one side, and the imperial arms on the other. The word "Essai," engraved in small letters on the coin, protects it against Government interference.

A FIRM of English ship builders claim to have turned out the fastest steamer in the world. She was built for the Indian Government, for service on the Orissa canals. She is a small vessel, 87 feet long, 12 feet beam, and 3 feet 9 inches draft. On her trial trip she made 25.08 miles per hour with the tide, and 24.15 miles per hour against tide.

ACCORDING to a recent Parliamentary report, there are in Scotland 132,230 landowners. Of these, 75 proprietors own 9,100,000 acres, nearly one half the entire acreage of Scotland. The largest owner is the Duke of Sutherland, who has 1,176,574 acres, with over $285,000 a year. Queen Victoria owns an estate of 25,450 acres, worth about $12,000 a year.

BY a return just issued the area of London is 122 square miles. The river is crossed by seventeen bridges. The average daily supply of water is 514,269 metric tons, and the annual ratable value of property is £20,000,000 sterling. Last year the number of births was 121,100 in fifty-three weeks, or 2,285 weekly, and as the deaths were 76,654, or 1,446 weekly, the excess of births over deaths was 44,466, or 839 weekly.

AMONG the pieces of gold composing the thousand ounces sent to the coast by King Coffee as a portion of the Ashantee indemnity, was the representation of a human head, of pure gold, and weighing between fifty and sixty ounces. It is supposed to represent the head of a victim intended for sacrifice. A golden ram's head, brought by some officers from the Royal Temple at Coomassie, weighs forty-two ounces, and is to adorn the mess-room of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, having been presented to the mess for that purpose.

SIR LAMBTON LORRAINE, of the British ship Niobe, recently welcomed to New York for his gallant conduct in the Virginius affair, has reached home, and in a communication to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The reported interview published in a New York paper is fictitious. I never said that blood was thicker than water. That the people of England have a strong affection for their American cousins, and that it would give me great pleasure to receive a silver brick. Whatever may be my opinions, I am no admirer of those Englishmen who are given to fawning upon their American cousins at the expense of their own self-respect."

THERE was a curious story going round clubs, a few evening ago, writes a London correspondent, to the effect that the Prince Imperial, weary of maternal control and Woolwich discipline, and so impressed by the display of French feeling at the recent celebration at Chiselhurst, had suddenly determined to start to France, and to imitate his father by suddenly landing at Boulogne and appealing to the sympathies of the people of that port. The story is that the Prince actually got as far as Dover, but that he was there stopped by a faithful adherent, whose age and experience were sufficient excuse for his scepticism of French enthusiasm for "*Le Petit Tricolore.*"

A LETTER from Havana says: The court martial is doing its work, and by wholesale, in pronouncing the penalty of death, chain gang, perpetual imprisonment and confiscation of property, all over the island. Nine persons tried for treason at Mayari, one at Santiago De Cuba and five at Havana, have all been condemned to suffer the death penalty. Four persons at Puerto Principe, for the same crime, have been condemned to work on forts during the continuance of the rebellion. Six persons at Gouimaro have been condemned to ten years in the chain-gang, and one from Trinidad has been condemned to perpetual chains. The American, Frederick Dockery, was taken from Nuevitas on the 24th of April, to prison, in Puerto Principe, for security and safety, as the Cubans have been so near Nuevitas as to render the capture of the place not improbable.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

CINCINNATI declares its debt to be $6,148,500.

MICHIGAN boasts of a surplus in its treasury of a million dollars.

IT IS suggested that cremation would probably cause a consolidation between life and fire insurance companies.

PRAISE and censure of the last Legislature of New York is about equally divided in the columns of the rural press of that State.

SENATOR BAYARD, of Delaware, has applied to the Surrogate in Brooklyn to probate the will of his mother-in-law, Catharine E. Carroll. She left a large amount of property.

THE Fifteenth Amendment anniversary is not to be celebrated, as was intended, at Oberlin, but in Cleveland. The reason assigned for the change is that the citizens of Oberlin have neither shown regard for the efforts of the committee nor treated the members with due respect.

THE Engineering Commission sent out by the Navy Department to examine the routes proposed for the inter-oceanic canal have completed their labors, and are now on their way home. They examined both the Nicaragua and the Atrato routes, and are said to prefer the former, although no official report has yet been made.

AN agreement has been signed by representatives of the Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Companies to subscribe $2,500,000 each for the completion of the Canada Southern Railroad. Bondholders of the road have pledged $2,000,000 for the same purpose.

MORE than 1,000 new periodicals have been started within the United States within three years. There are now in the whole country 6,875 such publications. In 1860 there were only 4,051, and in 1870, 5,871. Of the present periodicals, 647 are dailies, 5,175 weeklies, and 1,053 monthlies.

THE report of the Secretary of the Cleveland Woman's Temperance League contains one paragraph which is worth general attention. It is as follows: "Reading-rooms and attractive places must be opened; there must be some arrangement whereby a man may obtain a drink of pure cold water for himself or his horse without applying at a saloon or a hotel."

THEY are now seriously considering in Congress whether it will pay to complete the Washington monument in that city or not. The unfinished shaft stands 174 feet in height, and has kept that attitude for a good many years. The proposition is, if anything be done, to raise the shaft to a height of 437 feet, or 113 feet less than that originally determined upon. The estimated cost is about $325,000.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for the dissolution of the California & Texas Construction Company, whose financial embarrassment first became known to the public during the panic of last fall. Tom. Scott and J. Edgar Thomson endorsed the company's paper to a large amount. The presumption is, that they will be released from their obligations, under the new agreement with the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company.

THERE are a few of the more extreme Southern journals which dissent from the sentiment of Congressman Lamar's eulogy on Sumner, but a great majority of them are heartily in accord with it. The Savannah *Advertiser and Republican* prints the speech in full, and says it affords it "pleasure to indorse every word, every line, and every sentiment" of it. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* takes the other side, and abuses Mr. Lamar for saying that Mississippi regrets the death of Mr. Sumner and honors his memory.

A PARTY of adventurous explorers, who nearly lost their lives in the attempt, have penetrated the depth of a mysterious cavern, intelligence of the discovery of which was rumored about Rockford, Ill., last week. The cavern is situated half a mile from the river and six miles south of that city. The party has brought back from its recesses relics, ossuary deposits, coins, etc., which are remarked upon by three scientific men who have seen them as among the most rare and valuable known to this department of science.

ACCORDING to the report of the Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, the stock of the hog product of winter packing in Cincinnati to May 1st was as follows: Mess pork, barrels, 9,866; bulk meats, shoulders, 13,540,000 pounds; rib sides, 253,000; clear rib, 16,852,000; clear, 2,668,000; hams, 208,000; total bulk, 33,500,000; bacon shoulders, 7,064,000 pounds; clear, 805,000. Total, 2,296,000 pounds. Hams, all kinds save bulk, 9,745,000 pounds; lard, prime steam, 2,567 tierces; kettle rendered, 4,040 tierces and 2,500 kegs.

THE preparations for the pilgrimage of members of the Catholic Church to Rome have been perfected, and those who are to take a journey will leave New York City by the steamship Pereire on Saturday next. The Diocese of Fort Wayne, Indiana, will furnish the largest number, and of the one hundred pilgrims who will compose the party twenty-five will be clergymen. New York has a very light representation. The highest Episcopal officer accompanying the pilgrims will be Bishop Dwenger, a native of Ohio, but now presiding over the Diocese of Fort Wayne. On the evening of Ascension Thursday, May 14, a reception is to be tendered the pilgrims by the Xavier Union. On the morning of their departure solemn mass will be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York. The pilgrims will assemble at 3 P. M. on board the Pereire. An altar is to be fitted up in the cabin, set apart for the exclusive use of the pilgrims.

The Coal Trade.

The quantity sent from this region by rail for the last week was 85,464 tons; by canal, 24,784; for the week, 110,248 tons, against 109,824 tons for the corresponding week last year. The quantity sent for the week from all the regions was 397,135 tons of anthracite and 76,701 tons of bituminous coal; for the week, 473,858 tons, against 519,325 tons for the corresponding week last year; decrease for the week, 45,467 tons. The supply from all the regions so far this year is 5,968,501 tons, against 6,249,319 tons to corresponding period last year; decrease, 280,518 tons, of which 279,928 are anthracite.—*Pottsville Miners' Journal.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
ASSETS January 1, 1874, - $776,351 50.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, counted as principal January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. Mackintyre, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bonnell, Jos. Eichbaum, A. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Kaun, G. Fohanston, Joshua Rhodes, S. S. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christian Kerr.
Solicitor—John B. Holley.

MAGNETIC WATER.
STERLING MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.
STERLING MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.
Cures Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, all Kidney Diseases, Gravel, Dyspepsia and regulates the Bowels, cleanses the Blood, imparts Life and Vitality to the digestive organs, and invigorates the whole nervous system.
This celebrated Water is highly recommended by the best physicians in the world. Thousands of people have been cured with this Water.
We have it fresh and in good order, in two pint bottles, the only way the genuine is sold. Sole agents for Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
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Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

1874. WALL PAPER. 1874
ATTENTION!
FRENCH TAPESTRIES and PANELS
CHOICE AMERICAN PAPERS
Of all Grades and Prices.
SPECIALTY.
Frescoe Painted Tints,
Nicer than Paint and Superior to Varnish. A patent preparation in Oil. Sold exclusively by
W. P. MARSHALL,
No. 47 Seventh Street,
(Formerly Irwin). NEAR LIBERTY.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM
165, 167
AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS
IN
NEW SPRING
DRESS GOODS
MEDIUM AND FINE.
At 25c. Diagonal Mohairs, choice colors.
At 25c. Black and Colored Alpacas, full widths.
At 12½c. New spring Dress Goods, decided bargains.
At 37½c. Fine Mohair Alpacas.
At 50c. an extra bargain in Fine Black Alpacas.
At $1.20. Heavy Black silk, worth $1.60.
At $1.75. Extra Quality Black Silk, worth $2.25
At $2.75. Very Superior Black Silk, well worth $3.75.
New Grey Dress Goods in all desirable materials.
New Pure Mohairs, choice colors.
New Cashmeres and Pongees.
Original Cashmeres and Pongees, extra fine.
New Brilliantine Suit Cloths.
New Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
Fine Black Mohair Alpacas, at very low prices.
Mourning Dress Goods, most complete assortment.
Children's Dress Goods, in all desirable styles.
Blue, Black and Colored Dress Silks.
Ladies' New Made Up Suits,
LADIES'
WALKING JACKETS AND SACQUES.
New Spring Shawls,
Mourning Shawls,
New Cloths and Cassimeres,
New Tweeds and Jeans, all at the
Lowest Prices
Hosiery Department
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,
Are now offering the
Largest Assortment
And greatest variety of Patterns in
LADIES' AND MISSES'
FANCY STRIPED
COTTON HOSE
Ever shown in this city.
Fine Balbriggan and Genuine
LISLE THREAD HOSE,
Also, all grades of
PLAIN COTTON HOSIERY,
White and Unbleached, for Ladies' and Misses' wear.
Children's Summer Merino and Gossamer Hose,
½, regular, ⅝ and extra lengths.
Gents' British Cotton Half Hose,
Balbriggan, Silk and Lisle Thread Half Hose.
Fancy Striped Half Hose,
All of our own importation, direct from factories in England, France and Germany, and selling at
BOTTOM PRICES.
RETAIL STORES
NEW GOODS!
Just received, everything new and desirable in
Spring Dress Goods,
Lace Curtains, Shawls and Mantles
In great variety at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
REMOVALS.
REMOVAL.
L. H. SMITH & CO.
Have removed temporarily to No. 51 Sixth street.
WILL OPEN
About April 15th at No. 49 Sixth street, with the finest assortment of
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
MAY, 1874.
We have just added to our stock the
Newest Designs!
Of this season, many that have not been shown till this month.
PRICES THE LOWEST
We have ever offered Goods at.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.
NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Stammering and Stuttering.
DR. J. H. WHITE,
Of the U. S. Stammering Institute, New York City, will remain at the
ST. CLAIR HOTEL,
In this city, a few weeks to cure those afflicted with Stammering or Stuttering. Best references from this and all parts of the United States. Consultation free. Not one cent required until cured to your entire satisfaction. Call or send for circular. myh:tbl-d&s
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring wear, at LOWEST PRICES.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WILLIAM
AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
LARGE & FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
New Spring and Summer Prints
Percales, Cretonnes, Chintzes, &c.; also with Lace and Trimmed Borders.
Mourning Percales and Prints.
A Fine Stock of
FRENCH GINGHAMS,
In solid and Fancy Checks, all colors.
Great Bargains in
FINE BLEACHED MUSLINS.
All the Popular Brands
Bleached & Unbleached Muslins
ALL WIDTHS.
Special Bargains in
CARPET DEPARTMENT
Beautiful Designs in Tapestry Brussels, Handsome Styles in Ingrain Carpets, Hemp, Cotton, Rag, &c. Full Stock at Very Low Prices. Cocoa and Straw Mattings, Plain, Checked and Striped, Oil Cloths and the Patent "Linoleum" Cloth.
Lace Curtains and Vestibule Laces.
Lace Lambrequins, &c.; Striped Curtain Damasks, rich goods; Plain, Striped and Fancy Dimity, Window Shades and Hollands, Window Fixtures of all styles, Stools and Hassocks, Door Mats and Rugs. Always the Best Value in the above.
B. & B.
NEW DRESS GOODS.
26 INCH
Steel Gray Mohairs,
AT 35 CENTS.
27 INCH
BALERMO POPLINS
At 35 cents—choice new shades.
A Decided Bargain in
ELEGANT SILK SUIT CLOTHS
At 50 cents, that are good value at 75 cents.
New Silk Pongees,
New Gray De Beges,
New Gray Pure Mohairs, in the finest quality ever offered in this market.
50 CASES
STRIPED SILKS.
In Black and Gray and Black and White, at the popular price of $1 per yard.
200 STYLES
New Silk Umbrellas & Parasols
With Elegant Handles.
Bargains Arriving Daily for Each Department.
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THE
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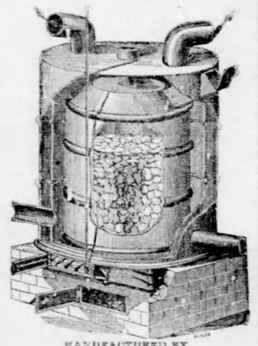

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BOSTON RANGE,
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Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts. Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
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COAL AND COKE.
SAMUEL C. GRIER & CO.,
Dealers in
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Offices and yards—Cor. Grant avenue and Ft. W. & R. Crossing, and cor. Rebecca and Ridge streets, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Prompt attention given to fill ng orders. au26
Coal! Coal! Coal!
JAMES McNULTY,
Shipper and Dealer in
Family, Nut and Blacksmith Coal,
Office and Yard,
Opposite Second Ward School House, on Ross Street.
Also, corner 18th and Josephine streets and P., V. & C. Ry., South Side.
Particular attention paid to supplying families in the city. de16-v9tf
COAL! COAL! COAL!
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Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office and Yards—567 Liberty Street.
Particular attention given to filling orders the above coal.
THE
CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,
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COAL, SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE
OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, also Second street, Eighth ward, and at the foot of Ross street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.
Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., Wm. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alexander Bradley, Park, Iron & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Reese, Graff & Bull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Allegheny Valley Railroad.
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54 NINTH STREET,
ALL WORK WARRANTED. The best material in the market used. Rates the most reasonable in the city. fe15-z59

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LARGE ARRIVALS
Of New Styles
Hats and Bonnets
School Hats, Chip Hats, Pearl Straw Hats, Milan Hats, Leghorn Hats, French Chip Hats, Sundowns, Hat Shapes, &c.
BONNETS.
Latest styles in all the above materials.
NEW FLOWERS,
And handsome assortment of
Hat Ornaments
In Jet, Gilt, Pearl and Mixed.
A full and very fine line of
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All widths. Laces, Fringes, Gimps, Trimmings, &c.
A special bargain in
Genuine Kid Gloves,
A full line of sizes in black and all shades.
Only $1.00 Per Pair,
TWO BUTTONS.
White Goods.
New White P. K.'s, new handsome Goods, Plain, Barred and Striped Jaconets, Plain, Barred and Striped Nainsooks, White Swisses, Dotted White Swisses, White Tarlatines, Colored Tarlatines, White Tucking for Skirts, White Tucking for Trimmings, Blue Tuckings, &c., always a complete and fresh stock at
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CURTAINS.
Tamboured Lace Curtains,
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Ladies when cleaning house will find a large assortment of Curtains at
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FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
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International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
4 Per Cent. per annum on Special Deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, May 10, 1874.

The beautiful weather of Saturday was greatly inspiring to trade, and our streets were active with the evidence of commercial prosperity.—In the way of loaded trucks conveying goods to their destination. The banks were actively patronized, both by way of deposits and discounts. A very considerable volume of paper was offered, and generally taken. There were large drafts for the purpose of paying hands,—but this was not an unusual circumstance, nor is it equal to what it will be if our manufactories are all put in full operation again. Generally, the situation Saturday was cheerful and hopeful.

To-day a large real estate sale will occur, but it is rather far from the city to definitely fix prices or probabilities for city sales of real estate.

There is an improved feeling in monetary circles, as regards the payment of debts. The impression prevails that the debts are being generally paid, and that affairs are, in consequence, becoming sounder. Stocks continue low.

The steamer Thuringia sailed from New York on Friday, with $500,000 gold coin and $50,000 silver coin. The cable advices reported the markets for securities quiet, and money at Bank of England unchanged at 4 per cent., this institution losing on balance during the week £565,000 and to-day £22,000. This had no apparent effect on the local markets.

We give the following from the New York *Herald* on what it is worth:—A gentleman favorably known in financial circles has just returned from a tour through the west, which he made for the purpose of obtaining personal information concerning the condition of affairs in that section. He fully confirms the reports heretofore published, that trade is stagnant and business shows no symptoms of immediate recovery. Nevertheless, the merchants are in good trim and the banks plethoric with money and freely offering accommodations. Manufacturing is suffering most from the prevailing depression, and the holders of second and third mortgages on the same have been to a very considerable extent forced to succumb to foreclosing processes under the first mortgages. This in a measure accounts for the Western cry of inflation, through such mouthpieces as Morton and Logan. The railroads are visibly improving, especially in freights moving towards and beyond the Mississippi, and there is a fair travel.

Of the Philadelphia market, the *Ledger* says: Money still rules easy. Call loans continue in fair supply at 4@5 per cent., strictly first class two-name paper at 6 per cent., and strictly first-class single-name paper at 6¼@7 per cent. Loans on Government collateral at 5@6 per cent. and other first-class bonds and stocks at 6 per cent. Loans on more hazardous collateral are quoted at 7@7½ per cent. At New York and Boston there is the same case. The country has currency enough, in fact an excess of it for the present volume of business, there being now a larger amount outstanding than for six years. Prices of commodities are low and the retail distributors of goods have smaller stocks than for years. These stocks must be replenished, and trade, beginning with those who supply consumers in retail way, up to producers and manufacturers, must, from the necessity of things, improve at no distant day.

The Wisconsin Railroad law continues the important topic of discussion in monetary circles. The Vice President of the Northwestern claims that they will resist the law,—saying: "If they charge a passenger more than the amount mentioned in the act, the person aggrieved, and not the State, has a right of action, and the State can only interfere to execute any judgment which may be obtained. It has not, the Legislature has the power to revoke their charter, but if it did so it would forever drive capital from the State. The State granted the charter, and it was accepted on the conditions therein named, and if the conditions of such a charter were revoked without the consent of both parties the State would assuredly suffer. For this reason Mr. Sykes does not apprehend the revocation of their charter, and of course the Governor has no power to seize their property except under a due process of law. He believes the recent act fixing the tariff is unconstitutional, and consequently the railroad would not comply with it until forced to do so by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The State Treasurer and Comptroller of the State of South Carolina are now in New York for the purpose of conferring the bondholders in reference to the exchange of old bonds for new ones. Fifty per cent. of the face value of the old bonds is given in new securities.

The Central Pacific Road returns a gross traffic of $1,132,000 for April, against $1,129,000 last year. For the current year, $3,667,000, against $3,650,000 for the same months in 1873.

The Union Pacific Road earned gross in March, $687,000, and net (after deducting operating expenses). $348,000. The net in March last year was $377,000 on a gross traffic of $708,000.

A large lot of $5 notes of the Osage National Bank, Iowa, were stolen from the bank before they were signed by the officers, and have been put in circulation with counterfeit signatures. As payment is refused the notes should be avoided. The Treasury numbers (top of right-hand corner) are 560,958 to 551,407. The bank numbers just over the Cashier's signature are all above 1750, and those numbers afford the only means of detection.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold		112¾
U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupons	112¾	112¾
5-20 1862	121¾	121¾
5-20—1864,	115¾	115¾
" 1865	117	117
" 1865 new:	118	118
" 1867.	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	120¼	120¼
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	116¾	116¾
New 5 per cents	111¾	112
10-40's—coupons	115	115
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98	98¼
Erie	26¾	26
L. C.	98¾	98
H. & N. E.	14	14
C. C. & I. C.	16¾	20¾
St. Paul	30¾	31¼
Do. Preferred	53¾	54
Michigan Southern	79¾	79¾
Do. Central	76	76
North Western Common	43¾	43¾
Do. Preferred	69¾	69¾
Rock Island	87¾	87¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97¾	98
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
Western Union Telegraph	73	72
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	29¾
Union Pacific	30¾	30¾
Toledo & Wabash	40	40
Harlem	129¾	130
Chicago and Alton	100	100
Adams Express	93	93
American Express	62¾	62
U. S. Express	67	67¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	73¾	73¾
Quicksilver	24	24
Atlantic & Pacific pref.		14
Terre Haute	15	
Panama		1 8
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾
Merchants Union Express	14	97
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	27	31
Do. preferred		

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	80¾	
" scrip	100¾	
Reading	96½	
United Cos. of N. J.	125¾	124¾
Oil Creek	7¾	10
Lehigh Valley	69¾	69¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30	91	93
Central Transportation	43¾	47¾
Empire do.	53	53¾

NEW YORK, May 9, 1874.

Money was easy at 3@4, closing at 3. Exchange was quiet and steady at 488 for bankers sixty days, and 491 for demand. Gold opened at 112¾, advanced to 112¾, and declined to 112¾, at which it closed. The rates for carrying were 3, 4, 3½, 2 and 2¾. The clearings amounted to $87,000,000. The total payments by the Treasury on account of May interest to date are $6,904,000. The Treasury operations at the New York office during the week included the disbursement of $1,218,000, and the specie shipments for the week $2,528,000. The imports of dry goods were $1,418,000, and merchandise $5,097,000. Governments were strong and steady, with little doing. State bonds were dull at better prices. Stocks have been firmer in tone than for many days past, and prices at one o'clock showed a general advance of ¼ to 1¼ per cent. At the second call there was a slight reaction, but during the last hour of business the market was firm, and with the exception of Erie, which was offered down to 25¾, the latest dealings were at about the best prices of the day. The principal dealings were in Lake Shore, Western Union, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, St. Paul and Northwestern common. The total sales were 334,000 shares, of which 35,000 were Western Union, 28,000 Lake Shore, 16,000 Pacific Mail, 17,00 Union Pacific, 6,000 Rock Island, 5,000 Northwestern common, and 11,000 St. Paul.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$ 6,700
Specie, increase	2,665,900
Legal tenders, decrease	3,500
Deposits, increase	835,200
Circulation, increase	32,600
Reserve, increase	2,163,950

Governments.—Sixes, 1881, reg., 121¾; 5-20s of '62, 115½; do of '64, 117; do of '65, 118; do, do, 120½; do of '67, 120¾; do '68, 120¾; 10-40s, 115; new 5s, 115¾; currency 6s, 116¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 96; Tennessee, old, 83; new, 72; Louisiana, new, 35; do old, 32; North Carolina old, 21; do new, 12¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 60; Western Union Telegraph Co., 72¾; Quicksilver, 24¾; Adams Express, 93; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 73¾; American Express, 62½; United States Express, 67¾; Erie, 26¾; do preferred, 50; New Harlem, 125; do preferred, 128; Michigan Central, 95; Michigan Southern, 79¾; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Chicago, 98; Northwestern common, 43¾; do preferred, 69¾; Rock Island, 87¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 98¾; St. Paul, 31¾; do preferred, 54; Toledo & Wabash, 40; do preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 16; preferred, 22; Chicago & Alton, 100; do, preferred, 103; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Cumberland, 6; Illinois Central, 97; Hannibal and Quincy, 100; Lake Shore, 76¾; Panama, 294

LATEST NEWS.

ARKANSAS.

Skirmishing in the Streets of Little Rock.

The Federal Troops Fortifying.

Members of the Legislature Asking for Protection.

The Proposition for a Settlement Refused by Baxter.

Firing in the Streets.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 9.—At 8:30 o'clock this morning two Baxter men standing near the corner of Main and Markham streets, walked across the street toward three or four Brooks men, all colored. One of the latter pulled out a pistol and fired at the Baxter men, rushing into the middle of the street. As he did so the fire was returned, and the negro was shot dead. This was the occasion of numerous other shots, about forty shots in all, a Baxter man firing from Stoddard's corner. A few Brooks men who were in the Metropolitan Hotel fired from there. The United States troops at City Hall ran out the truck of the hook and ladder company, barricading Markham street and forming a line behind it. Matters were soon quieted.

Capt. Welch's company who escaped from the steamer Hallis yesterday, arrived safely in the Baxter camps to day amid the wildest cheering.

The Federal Troops Fortifying.

During the day the Federal troops not only fortified Markham street in front of the City Hall, but Elm street in the rear, with dry goods boxes, and have thrown up temporary earthworks still in the rear of that on the bank of the river. The Baxter side this evening fixed a barricade extending from Elm street to the river fronting Main street. Since ten o'clock this morning the Baxter forces have permitted no one to pass in or out of their lines without a pass. Guards have been placed on several squares around the Anthony House, even as far down as Back street.

The cartel between the opposing forces came to an end at 8 o'clock yesterday morning by a notice from General Catterson, of Brooks' force.

Communication Cut Off.

Trains on the Fort Smith Railroad have been stopped by the Brooksites to prevent the members of the Legislature and troops for Baxter from coming to the city. All the stores are closed to day. There is no attempt to do any business. The women and children have left the neighborhood of the State House have moved away.

Members of the Legislature Asking for Protection.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 10.—The following dispatch was forwarded to the President this morning:

"LITTLE ROCK, ARK., May 10, 1874.—To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.: We, the undersigned members of the Legislature of this State, have come here to meet under the call of Governor Baxter on to-morrow, and we wish to meet and settle the troubles now existing here as the country requires it, and we respectfully ask the protection of the General Government while we meet and deliberate. We hold the matter should not be postponed, and all that we can do to have a fair and honorable adjustment shall be done, and unless we can be protected there may be bloodshed here in a very short time, and the consequence no one can tell. We are well satisfied that there will be a quorum of the Legislature present to-morrow under the call of Gov. Baxter, and we are satisfied a quorum would be here how were it not for the unwarranted seizure and suppression of trains on the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad, necessarily delaying the members of the Legislature from the northwestern portion of the State.

"Signed by Senators Scott, Askew, Pollard-Jones, and others, and twenty odd Representatives."

The Proposition for a Settlement Refused by Baxter.

Governor Baxter refused to accede to the propositions submitted by the Attorney General of the United States for the settlement of the pending difficulty, giving the following reasons for such refusal: His submitted substantially the same propositions to Brooks some time ago and they were indignantly rejected, Brooks announcing that he would have nothing to do with the Legislature, that they had no jurisdiction, and he would not recognize them or anything they might do.

Baxter alleges that there is a quorum of the Legislature now here assembled under his call, with the President's assurance of protection, that they will meet to morrow and determine the question. He will recommend the call of a constitutional convention, with a view to resubmitting the whole question to a vote of the people.

Mr. Brooks has not signified what he will do, but from the position heretofore taken by him, he, too, will refuse to accede to the Attorney General's proposed settlement.

The Steamer Hallie Scuttled.

As announced in last night's dispatches, Col Rose, commanding the United States troops, directed the State House party to turn over the steamer Hallie to her owners. This order was to be executed by 7 o'clock this morning. Prior to that time Col. John Brooker, with a squad of State Home troops, went on board the steamer and scuttled her. She was sunk to the hurricane deck in about fifteen feet of water. Everything of value was taken off of her before she was sunk.

Reinforcements for Baxter.

General King White arrived from Pine Bluff to-day with two hundred cavalry to reinforce Baxter. He has an equal number of infantry on a boat, which is expected this evening. Baxter was reinforced to-day by a company from Hempstead and another from Lone Oak county.

Arrival of Legislators.

Quite a number of Senators and Representatives are here, enough, it is stated, to make a quorum to-morrow. They were in caucus this afternoon, preparing a dispatch to the President on the situation of affairs.

Preparing for the Crisis.

The BAXTERITES have planted a seventy-four pounder on the river bank in the rear of Elm street, between Markham and Scott, commanding a good view of the State House. The State House party have a six pounder pointing toward the big gun. Everything has been rather quiet to-day in the Baxter camp. The lines have been more strictly drawn than heretofore. Very few persons are permitted to pass in or out of the lines.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., May 11, 1874.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours

The barometer continues high on the Atlantic coast. It has risen in New England, and continues low in the Northwest. Generally clear and warm in the Southern States. Heavy rains prevails in the Middle and Southern States. Threatening weather and light rain, with lower temperature, are reported from New England, the upper lake region and the Northwest.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, May 10, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo is fair, thermometer 70; Cincinnati, O., clear, thermometer 70; Davenport, Iowa, fair, thermometer 59; Indianapolis, Ind., cloudy, thermometer 72; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 58; LaCrosse, Wis., fair, thermometer 56; Leavenworth, Kan., threatening, thermometer 65; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 74; Memphis, Tenn., fair, thermometer 71; Nashville, clear, thermometer 72; Omaha, Neb, fair, thermometer 58; Pittsburgh, clear; right of river, Shreveport, fair, thermometer 74; St. Louis, cloudy, thermometer 61; St. Paul, cloudy, thermometer 62; Vicksburg, fair, thermometer 71; Fort Gibson, clear, thermometer 61; Yankton, cloudy, thermometer 48.

GEO. H. ROHE, Observer.

For New England, partly cloudy weather and areas of rain, with northeast to southeast winds, and rising to falling barometer.

For the Middle States and New York upper region, clear or fair weather will prevail, with light rain in northern New York and near Lake Ontario. The temperature will fall slightly in these districts, with easterly to southerly winds

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, easterly to southerly winds, no decided change of temperature, and falling barometer

For the Eastern Gulf States, and thence northward to the Ohio valley, partly cloudy and continued warm weather, easterly and southerly winds, and slowly falling barometer.

For the upper lake and the Northwest, areas of rain and cooler weather, with variable winds and continued low barometer.

The Missouri, Ohio and lower Mississippi rivers will fall slowly during Monday.

FORT WAYNE.

cedsion on the Constitutionality of Recent Legislation Changing the Charters of Incorporated Towns

FORT WAYNE, IND., May 9.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision against the city of Fort Wayne in the celebrated South Wayne case, reviving the decision of Judge Slack, of the Circuit Court. This case has occasioned considerable interest as involving the constitutionality of the State regulating the charters of incorporated towns. The following is a brief history of the case: About two years since the inhabitants living within a certain territory about a mile square, located southwest of the city, took steps to incorporate a village. The census was taken, showing that the proposed town contains about 350 voters. A petition was drawn up and signed by Judge Taylor and others praying for incorporation. The petition was presented to the Board of Commissioners, but the city of Ft. Wayne appeared before the board by its attorney and resisted the application, which was dismissed by the Commissioners. Meanwhile the Council passed an ordinance annexing the territory in question to the city, and ordering the property included therein to be assessed on the city tax duplicate. On the same day a suit was begun in the Circuit Court by Robert Taylor to perpetually enjoin the Council from passing such an ordinance, and a decision was rendered in favor of the city. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court, with the result above stated.

Miners' Troubles in Ohio

COLUMBUS, May 10.—A party of prominent coal operators having mines in the Hocking and Straetsville regions, went to Chillicothe to-day to request Governor Allen to order one or more companies to Straetsville to preserve the peace, the striking miners having prevented non-Union men from working. Messrs. Brooks & Longstreth stated to a reporter to-day that up to Friday night they had sixty non-Union miners who had been at work, but yesterday, although willing and anxious to work, they refused to go into the mines through fear of the strikers.

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage, May 10, 1874.

Wm. Harris, Zanesville, O., 3; Jacobs & Fleming, Morgantown, Pa., 28; Miss Josephine Snell, New York, 3; A. I. Shark & Co., Port Perry, Pa.

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

Deaths in the City.

There were seventy-one deaths in the city during the week ending Saturday night. Of these thirty-nine were males and thirty-two females. Sixty-three were in the old city and eight on the South Side.

Youthful Burglar.

Last evening officer Anthony Kennedy arrested a boy named Austin Gammon, who is charged with being one of a gang of boys who broke into Shanen's eating house on Fourth avenue and stealing therefrom a quantity of cigars. Three glass cutters and six keys were found in his possession. He was placed in a cell in the Central station and will have a hearing this morning.

The Merriman Assault.

On Saturday last, John Merriman of the Allegheny police force and a brother of Wm. Merriman, who was so roughly handled on Friday night, made information before Mayor Nelle, charging Jacob Boneshine, Robt. Hatfield, Lewis Somerville and Richard Soay with assault and battery. Shay was arrested and gave bail for a hearing. Merriman was still confined to his bed yesterday and it is feared he will lose one of his eyes.

Flutter Amongst the Twenty-first Warders.

Quite a flutter was created on Friday evening amongst the residents of the Twenty-first ward, assembled at the drug store of A. K. Henderson, on Frankstown avenue, (the place where the mail matter of that locality heretofore has been distributed). Upon learning that hereafter no further facilities of the kind would be offered, as the carrier had been discontinued, an impromptu meeting was at once organized, S. B. Ross, Esq., acting as chairman, and after appointing a committee, consisting of M. Edwards, and Geo. Finly, to call on P. M. Negley, for some explanation, and report the same to the citizens at the earliest possible moment, the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

A Diabolical Dialogue.

Scene—The front steps of the Health Physician's office. Time—Nine o'clock last night. Dramatis Personæ—Two physicians, a reporter and the clerk to the Health Board.

1st M. D.—What the deuce do the newspapers publish the mortuary report for anyhow? Nobody ever reads it.

2nd M. D.—The "dickens" they dont. Why there's old Wheezer, with a wind mill in his chest, who reads it as carefully as he does his Bible.

1st M. D.—What does he do that for?

2d M. D.—Because he's nearly dead with asthma himself, and he looks to see how many have died of that disease the week before. I tell you it is interesting reading to the afflicted. Every person suffering from a complaint scans it closely to learn the number of deaths from the disease he or she is laboring under, and they are in a measure buoyed up or depressed in spirits as the mortality is great or small.

A well managed journal never publishes an item but what it is read by somebody, and the learned doctor being convinced of that fact had no more interrogatories to propound.

An Old Acquaintance.

The venerable Joseph L. Chase, of Titusville, who has for some days been in attendance at the U. S. District Court as a juryman, called at our sanctum to renew an acquaintance with us that commenced in 1815 or 1816, when it was about the time that he emigrated from Erie county to Oil Creek in Crawford county, and commenced merchandizing at the present site of Titusville, where he has continued to reside through all the intervening years. We remember that Mr. Chase had his goods hauled out from Erie over nearly impassable roads, teams of three or yokes of oxen being required for a load of 3,000 or 4,000 pounds. He was the only merchant for many miles around, and as there were but few settlers, and very little money in the country he comprehended the necessity and promptly acted on it, of building saw mills and rafting their products together with the products of other mills to Pittsburgh or below. He also bought cattle and horses and drove them to distant markets; exchanged goods for all these commodities, and for skins, peltry, linsey, woolsey, and every kind of country produce, which by great diligence and enterprise he was able to convert into money and thus continually replenish his supplies of merchandise of every kind found in country stores.

Mr. Chase was emphatically a pioneer—a frontiersman, he experienced many losses, many vicissitudes of fortune good and bad, but kept steadily and perseveringly on. The country gradually filled up with settlers, the vast resources of the forest began to be developed and Mr. Chase following the example of Mr. Chase started stores, built mills, bought and sold these forests into fortune or bankruptcy. Eventually the old Seneca oil of the creek, on which he had settled, that had been gathered in small quantities only from the top of the water was found to exist far down among the underlying rocks, a process of refining it was discovered and many practical uses were found for it. The rapidity of thousands of men from all parts of the country was stimulated, the earth and rock were perforated in search of the oleaginous treasure, and Titusville of which Mr. Chase had made a hamlet or hostelry, has grown to be a city with hotels, churches, gas and water works, &c., &c. Oil City, Tidioute, and many other obscure places have, like Titusville, become populous and rich, and we are glad to learn that our old friend is rich too in spite of himself. Glad that with the frosts of more than three score and ten winters upon him he still has the old hearty and as abundant g in good nature and social amenities as was his wont in "auld lang syne." His annual taxes exceed $5,000, but his revenues exceed that by so much that his resources for living as we pleases are ample, and then he has what is intrinsic wealth, independent of rents and dividends, he has *contentment*. His no longer struggles to accumulate, but lives a life of ease, enjoying the society of relatives and friends, and delighting to find an occasional cotemporary of his early life.

While in the city Mr. Chase was the guest of Mr. John Dalzell, his son-in-law. We hope to see him many times more in Pittsburgh.

FATALITY CHAPTER.

Man Killed by Being Run Over by a Train—Boy Drowned.

On Saturday evening Mathew R. Davis, who resided at No. 66 Morgan street, Allegheny, was killed on the Fort Wayne Railroad near Manchester by being run over by a section of a freight train. It is believed that the deceased tried to board the train while in motion. His body was terribly mangled. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest this evening.

BOY DROWNED.

On Saturday evening a boy named Joseph Dovendollar went to the river near the railroad bridge on this side, to take a wash, from a raft. In stooping over he lost his balance and fell overboard and was drowned. His body has not been recovered. He resided in the Ninth ward.

"PROSESSIONS."

Mr. McKee Deprecates These Public Displays.

The propriety of public processions in large cities has frequently elicited discussion, and that well known and sprightly Bohemian Mr. John McKee, whose attention has been drawn to the subject, favors us with a few observations that ought to pass into the classic literature on the interesting theme. Mr. McKee we know will pardon us for taking the liberty to slightly change the closing paragraph, inasmuch as in the natural ardor of his spirit he may have made matters somewhat stronger than he originally intended.

pittsburgh 1874.

We dont want any more Processions eather *Political* or Religious. Processions every Day. A Procession. a Funeral Procession; A Fenian Procession; An *Old Fellow* Procession; A Free Mason Procession; An Orang Procession; P Police Procession; a *Woman* Procession.

Thes things do Exceedingly truble the Land. There will be a Procession in—well, cremation headquarters—some of thes Fine Days.

J. MCKEE.

SIMMERING DOWN A SENSATION.

A Sunday Romance Spoiled.

The romantic reporter of the *Sunday Leader*, who so feelingly writes under the head of "Led Astray, a young factory girl abducted &c.," is certainly a victim to romance himself. He tells a harrowing tale of how the girl was taken from her boarding house in Allegheny by a pretended aunt who came from Jonnstown, and that instead of going to Johnstown, they went to Cleveland, there probably a sad tale to unfold. Then, a brother with hair standing on end and teeth on edge, started in immediate pursuit in search of the sister so suddenly flown. But let us not tarry at the romance but show how the errotic reporter was lost in the meshes of his own tolls of fabrication. The truth of the matter is that a young girl who unfortunately boarded with officer Phillippe, of Allegheny, was employed in a cotton mill. In the mill she became acquainted with the Superintendent, who appreciated her services. This gentleman was engaged by a Chicago company to superintend the construction of a mill there, and to take charge of it. He engaged the girl's services as a forewoman in one of the departments, and on Saturday sent his wife after her. The brother, who was also engaged for a position in the same mill, started the same evening, not to follow his sister, but to go to Chicago to be in time to go to work this morning. Thus is another Sunday sensation spoiled.

THE ALLEGHENY MAYORALTY.

But Little Evidence of Interest—A Rather Tame Canvass.

The election for a Mayor, to fill out the unexpired term of the late Mayor Callow, will take place in Allegheny to-morrow. Although there are three candidates in the field, the canvass thus far has been chiefly remarkable for the want of interest displayed in it, and the indications are that but a very small proportion of the voters will express their preference at the ballot box. The advent of Squire Ross, it was thought at first, would create a pretty lively flutter, but thus far the effect has not been to materially alter the monotony of the canvass. All the candidates seem to be "laying back on their oars" and allowing their friends to do the work, each relying upon the distinctive claim, he puts forth to entitle him to the office. Squire Ross, appears as a Temperance out and outer, Mr. Fleming, committed neither way, but willing to give the profits of the office to the family of the deceased Mayor, and Squire Neillie, willing to divide, the profits and not express y committed on the temperance question, although his favorable treatment of the Crusaders, gains him friends in their ranks. Thus the situation stands, with plenty of material to chose from, and very little public interest in the result.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penciflings of Passing Events.

····Trot out your fans.

····Icemen are cheerful at last.

····May blossoms are abundant.

····Light pants are quite popular.

····The sprinkling cart man smiles.

····Music in the Parks would now be in order.

····The Park fountains are now to be unsealed.

····There was a raid on the parasols yesterday.

····Allegheny ladies crusaded some on Saturday.

····Ladies attended the matinees in force on Saturday.

····No crusading was done by the women on Saturday.

····The Perrysville Road was well patronized yesterday.

····Pittsburgh Councils will hold a meeting this afternoon.

····Spring has turned a hand-spring and got the upper hand.

····Racing was the order of the day on Penn Avenue yesterday.

····Furs have now been laid away for good, for some time to come.

····On an average thirteen sign the pledge at the Alliance rooms daily.

····The pleasant weather has generously brought out spring fashions.

····The church trains yesterday brought in a large number of passengers.

····Straw hats and summer suits made their first appearance yesterday.

····The first big lot sale of the season will occur to-day on the Scott Farm, with a free lunch.

····Some Federal street property owners don't like "a raise" when it comes to a matter of grade.

····A disease partaking of the nature of the epizootic has appeared among the horses on the South Side.

····The workhouse is crowded and its capacity will have to be increased before it can hold many more.

····The receipts at the Opera House from Booth's engagements last week were ten thousand dollars.

····The first dress parade of the season in the Parks came off yesterday, and was participated in by thousands.

····The friends of the Trans-Allegheny canal project will meet again on Wednesday at Washington City.

····The "Grant" hose carriage of Allegheny, on Saturday broke an axle while answering a false alarm from box 54.

····The daily temperance prayer meeting in Allegheny will be held in the First Common Methodist church this week.

····An alarm of fire from box 72 was occasioned, on Saturday, by a slight fire in a frame building on Thirty-sixth street.

····The resolutions of the Iron City Bank on the death Col. Phillips were engrossed by Prof. Wm. H. Duff of Duff's College.

····Dogs are decimating the sheep flocks in Centraver township. Isaac Shepler and James Finley lost twenty-five head a few days ago.

····An alarm from box 72 on Saturday, was occasioned by a slight fire on the roof of a dwelling, corner of T. hity-first and Butler street.

·····Tad" Wright will not accept the challenge of Denmarsh until after the time for the Camden regatta, for which he is entered, is fixed.

·····There will probably be a good many informations for violations of the Sunday law today, as the Vigilance Committees were on the alert yesterday.

····Van Pelt, the Ohio ex-whiskey seller, offered his services for temperance in the city for twenty five dollars a night. His debut will not be made here soon.

····The contract for the grading and masonry in the improvement of Soho, Wadsworth, Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth streets has been awarded to Mackin Bros. at $47,000.

····The Allegheny river was thickly dotted yesterday afternoon with skiffs and scull boats, occupied by young men who labored manfully in the development of muscle.

····Liberty street and the corner of the metal yards is the favorite resort of "ye medicine man" and the "blowing machine." The thimble rigger is also there now and then.

····The High School pupils are commencing to discuss Commencement. One of its prominent features will be a musical treat that is now being instructed by Professor Darling.

····Officer Leonard Brucker, of the Allegheny police force, yesterday celebrated his silver wedding by furnishing a first-class dinner for the police on the Ninth ward beat.

····The good news, that the present season will be the most bountiful, in all kinds of fruit, that we have had for years, comes from all directions. The trees are laden with blossoms.

····Officers Paul Bissy and John Davis were dismissed from the Allegheny police force on Saturday, for insubordination and neglect of duty, and Chas. Call was suspended for ten days.

····A thirsty Esculapian sucker, beating around last night on a hunt for a saloon, was heard to viciously exclaim, "Its an infernal outrage to shut up liquor beer halls on Sunday."

····A new Presbyterian church is to be built at Shady Side at the corner of Amberson avenue and Westminster place. It will be made of stone, seat eight hundred persons and cost $50,000.

·····Silver Cloud" and "Cold Water Billy" on Saturday in a pacing race at Friendship Park for $500 a side, only two heats were run "Cold Water Billy" being distanced in the second heat.

····Last evening a buggy containing three young men broke down at the corner of Ohio and Federal streets, Allegheny, throwing the occupants out on the street. They escaped uninjured.

·····Mr S. N Kelly, was seriously injured on Saturday, by being thrown from his buggy on Liberty street near St. Patrick's church. His horse had become frightened at a locomotive and ran away.

····The hardware store of M. F. Farrell, on Ninth street, was broken into on Friday night and from forty to fifty dollars worth of pen knives, door bells and knobs, which were in the window, were carried off.

····The lock-up has been furnished with a new docket, which specifies the charges made against prisoners, and it is an innovation and improvement on the old one inasmuch as it furnishes more explicit information.

····Ex-officer, Wm. Merriman of Allegheny who has made several information against liquor sellers before Alderman Grist for violating the liquor law, was beaten badly on Friday night and left insensible on the street.

····The Central Board of Education will meet to morrow afternoon and it is anticipated that there will be a warm time over the proposed change in the readers and grammars. The change is recommended by the Committee on Text Books.

····On Saturday evening, as Dr. Walter Ure, of Allegheny, was driving along the Perrysville road, returning from a visit to a patient, his buggy broke down and he was thrown out. Fortunately he alighted upon his feet, and thereby escaped injury.

····A lady's gold neck chain and ring which belonged to Mrs. Hammett and which were sold by Outwein to a man in Birmingham for three dollars, were redeemed on Saturday by Officer T. B. Jones, of the Allegheny police force. The jewelry was worth $70.

····West Elizabeth was excited again last week over the probability of the arrest of Patrick Slavin, the murderer. Seth Wilmot, it is said, intercepted a number of letters on their way to Slavin, and was on his trail, but at last accounts had not holed him.

····The dead body of Christ Evals was brought from Dixmont to Allegheny on Saturday. He was sent to the asylum about a week ago and it is rumored that the chief cause of his death was the abusive treatment of the officers who took him to the institution. It is claimed they maced-rated him.

·····Com. Kountz's journalistic middyshmen, who fling around nautical terms with such confident recklessness, have been attempting to demonstrate that a tugboat goes in advance of its tow, and elated with their achievement, went in general to make a success of the cart before the horse.

·····Com. Kountz's *Tug Boat* thinks the GAZETTE a "fluat." Well now we didn't think that Allegheny journalistic exorcsecence would so frankly acknowledge it, but we have had so frequent occasion to flatten out its errors and ignorances that it is no wonder it feels so very deeply that we are a "fluat."

····It was stated in Saturday's GAZETTE that the pig iron consumed in Pittsburgh and vicinity in 1873 amounted to 540,000. Putting the average prices at $30 per ton, the cost aggregates $16,200,000. The same article gives 346 000 tons as the total of iron ore consumed, which at an average of $12 per ton, would cost $2,952 000. The aggregate cost of these two items of raw material was $19,152,000. We have no statistics of scrap iron consumed, but suppose the value of this being added the gross cost of raw material would reach $20,000,000. We would thank any of our manufacturers to furnish us with an estimate of the value of the iron, steel and other products of this enormous amount of raw material.

PERSONAL.

····Messrs. John R. McCune, of the Union National Bank; Joseph Horne, of C. O. Jones, Simpson Horner, coal dealer, and W. R. Thompson, of Parker, Thompson & Co., Parkers' City, have returned home from New Orleans, where they have been sojourning for some time past.

····Mr. John Fitzpatrick, brother of Robert Pitcairn, Esq., Superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, sails for Europe on next Saturday from New York. Mr. Pitcairn has mustered sufficient courage to sail by one of the French line steamers. The well wishes of a large number of friends will go with him on his journey.

TO-DAY!
TO-DAY!

The Day of the Great Sale,
on the Scott Farm.
Be on Hands,
Prompt at the West Penn Depot
at 8:30 A. M.
to go with the Crowd,
Train Free
Free Dinner.
Band in Attendance.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

A Safe Institution.

Whatever may be the nature of the banking business you may wish to transact, whether of deposit, collection, correspondence, or discount, you can rely on being fairly, liberally and promptly dealt with at the United States Bank, No. 123 Fourth avenue, and as to safety and security, as well as prudent investment, none can exhibit a fairer record.

To all Who Would Have a Fine Piece of Ground

Handy to the city,
Attend the great sale
On the Scott Farm
TO-DAY.
Free train at the West Penn Depot at 9:30 A. M.
Parties taken to and from the train day of sale.
Free dinner.
A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer.

THE COURTS.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Judge Sterrett and Stowe.]

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of George W. Fields vs. A. Thompson.

A petition was filed by the Tenth Ward Bank for a change of name to the German American Bank. A preliminary order was granted.

In the matter of the application of the Associate Congregation Church of the city of Pittsburgh, for change of name and amendment of charter, a preliminary order was granted.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Charles G. Blume, the bond of Charlotte Blume, in the sum of $17,200, with August Kleber and B. Krugh as sureties, was filed and approved.

In the application of the Baldwin township school directors for the appropriation of land for school purposes, exceptions to the Board of Viewers were presented and ordered to be filed.

In the case of the Commonwealth, *ex rel.* vs. Jno. McGinniss, the bond of Jacob H. Walter, Committee of the person and estate of John McGinniss, an habitual drunkard, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, was presented and filed, and approved in lieu of the bond heretofore given.

Viewers were appointed in the three cases of David Smith and Emily, his wife; Thomas W. Briggs, and Samuel S. Boggs et al. vs. the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company.

Thomas W. Briggs, committee of James McCleary, was given leave to sell certain real estate to the amount of $16,000, after giving due notice.

Emma Fry, on petition filed, was granted a *femme sole* trader.

A motion for a new trial was made in the case of H. Neal vs. James Patton.

In the case of the Board of Directors of Wilkins township School District vs. James Kelley, on petition presented for condemnation of property for school purposes, viewers were appointed by the Court.

Trial List for To day.

No. 28, Shepler vs. Thornton.
" 58, Moore vs. Moore.
" 97, Kennedy et ux. vs. Barr.
" 120, Lyon, Sharb & Co. vs. Jones et al.
" 141, Gainsford vs. The Pennsylvania Co.
" 151, Thomas Bros. et al. vs McMichael.
" 155, Hamilton et ux. vs. Wilson et al.
" 158, Bell et al vs. Hoyle.
" 173, Slade et ux. vs. The Franklin Insurance Co.
" 175, Owens vs. Dickens.
" 184, Zoller vs. The City Insurance Co.
" 192, Miller et al. vs. McCloskey.
" 200, Agnew vs. Boyd & Co.
" 203, Houfrey vs. Allegheny Valley R. R. Company.
" 206, Kuhn et al. vs. Wolfe.
" 207, Same vs. Linton.

District Court.

[Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.]

In the case of the Travelers Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. vs. Robert Thorne et al., the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $1,874 28.

Trial List for To day.

Lightner & Co. vs. Lenz et al.
Lightner & Co. vs. Hilke et al. (4)
Oliver's Admx. vs. Denniston.
Beck vs. Beck.
Brown vs. McFerron.
Byers vs. Wallace.
Byers vs. Fleming.
Howley vs. Howley.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Collier.]

A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by the Court, directing Henry Cordier, Superintendent of the Work House, to produce the body of Andrew Lister in Court. Lister was committed to the Work House on the 28th of March last, for ninety days, by Deputy Mayor Grier, of Temperanceville, on the ground that he was a vagabond without land or business. It was alleged that he would grant the writ and discharge Mr. Lister on three grounds: That it was in violation of law to commit him for ninety days under the summary process; that it being a first offense, he could only commit him for thirty days, which term is expired; and last, that the commitment was totally defective, inasmuch as it charged no violation of law named in the statute, as it should have done, but simply a character, who could give no reasonable account of himself."

District Attorney Bayne yesterday presented the petition of Warden Jones, of the Western Penitentiary, setting forth that he had in custody one Samuel Jordan, who was violently insane and praying that he be removed to Dixmont. The prisoner was committed in March 1871, and his term of sentence will expire on Saturday next. He was found guilty of murdering his wife and child in Jefferson county. The Court made the necessary order.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

A Model White Lead Works.

The staid old Pittsburgher as he walks through our streets and sees the rapid strides which the grand old Smoky City is making in the march of improvement, his heart throbs with pride. Pittsburgh is ever on the march, seeking to excel in her manufactures and arts, and to make herself famous and noted for the grandeur of her enterprises. The march of busy, ceaseless improvement is marked upon every thoroughfare of our city. Beautiful edifices rear the roofs on almost every street. It is not now business houses, but business palaces. Among the buildings of note which have lately been erected in this city, there is none which attracts more attention than the German Savings Bank building corner of Wood and Diamond streets. It is a just pride to its projectors and one which reflects credit upon them, and deserves the success, which the project no doubt will receive, in the same confidence in the future as in the past.

The building which has been above named has an iron front on Wood street, and brick on the Diamond alley. It is painted white, a color which seems greatly to grow in favor in Pittsburgh. The general passer-by is attracted by its snowy whiteness and the remark is often heard: "That building looks white. I wonder what it is white for." It was this that led us to make some inquiries into the matter, for the edification of our citizens, who are ever on the alert for anything that tends to advance and improve. The color that attracts so much attention is made at the Key stone White Lead Works of Messrs. Armstrong Fawcett & McKelvey, Nos. 303 to 310 River Avenue, Allegheny, and whose office is situated at No. 20 Fourth avenue. The firm is composed of young men well and favorably known for their enterprise and business tact, and their goods have already obtained for them a reputation second to none in the market. The quality of their "Key Stone White Lead" has gained a high reputation for its fineness and purity and is now being used by our most reliable contractors for the finest work. It was our pleasure to make a personal visit to these works the other day and to become acquainted with their owners. We found the factory complete and extensive, having a capacity for turning out a large quantity of the manufactured article. We were shown over the premises by one of the members of the firm, who explained the process by which the white lead is made. The pig lead is first melted in large kettles, and then poured into moulds, which are placed in a large room, where they remain for a certain length of time, when they are taken out and placed in a large building, where they are subjected to the action of steam, which has the effect of separating the lead from the moulds. The lead is then ground in mills, and is then ready for the process of corroding. This is done by placing the lead in earthen pots, which are filled with vinegar, and then placed in a large building, where they remain for a certain length of time, when they are taken out and the lead scraped off